The Massillon Independent.

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BANKERS CALL HALT

French Financiers Refuse Loan to Russia to Carry on Foolish War.

THIS MAY BRING ABOUT PEACE

Czar's Council of War Said to Have Decided to Go Ahead and Mobilize Another Army—Kuropatkin Will Be Superseded.

By delay in pressing his pursuit of Russia's defeated and demoralized army to Tie pass, Field Marshal Oyama has afforded General Kuropatkin time to sort out the disorganized units of his command and restore his forces to at least a semblance of order.

So far as known there is no considerable force of Japanese nearer Tie pass than six or eight miles, but in Russian quarters there is a feeling of apprehension that some turning movement, of which there is no definite information, is in progress. From Japanese sources it is reported that many straggling parties of Russians, cut off from their commands in the retreat from Mukden, are surrendering upon the appearance of Japanese troops.

The council of war summoned by Emperor Nicholas is reported to have decided that the war must be carried forward. The all-important question of means is said to have reached no solution, the situation being complicated by the reported decision of French capitalists not to negotiate the loan recently offered by St. Petersburg.

The probability as regarded in St. Petersburg seems to be that when General Kuropatkin has completed the task of reorganizing what is left of his army he will be permitted to return to Russia and that the command in Manchuria will be entrusted to General Sukhomlimoff, whose war apprenticeship was served under General Dragomiroff, who has been regarded as the foremost of Russia's scientific soldiers. It is possible, however, that the command will go to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholajevitch.

London, March 15.—The revolt of the French bankers is considered by the London newspapers as the most peaceful and important news of the day, promising an early conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. Apparently the proposed loan has not been absolutely refused, but only "postponed." This, however, is regarded here as being tantamount to a refusal and is expected to speak louder to the Russian war party even than General Kuropatkin's reverse at Mukden.

It is the general belief that by the death of M. Germain, the late governor of the Credit Lyonnaise, Russia lost her strongest financial friend in France and that had he been alive no difficulty would have been experienced. With the American and English markets closed to her it is thought that Russia can only turn to Germany, who is not likely to be much more responsive than France, and the only alternative would seem to be to make peace.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Daily Telegraph predicts that the Russian authorities will have to battle with an angry sea of troubles in connection with the mobilization of a new army. The correspondent relates an example that a few days ago an attempt to mobilize Cossacks in the Kuban district of the Caucasus met with flat disobedience and that the employment of force led to serious bloodshed.

Bold Plan Is Suggested.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—A bold way out of the perplexities of the present situation has been suggested, namely, that Emperor Nicho as travel in state to the ancient capital of Moscow, summon the nobles and leading members of the zemstvos around him in the sacred precincts of the Kremlin, frankly lay the situation before them, publicly pledge his word for the execution of the projected reforms, and make a stirring personal appeal through them to the people to loyally rally to the support of the Russian arms and cooperate in prosecuting the war to a successful termination.

Such a personal appeal from the sovereign undoubtedly would have a powerful effect throughout the country and for the dynasty would have an advantage over the plan of submitting the question of peace or war to the zemsky sobor, which some of the newspapers are again urging.

The Novoe Vremya, in a strong article headed "Precious Moments Lost," reviews the situation leading up to the defeat of the army in Manchuria, the grave nature of the tragedy at Moscow, the bloody events at Warsaw, Riga and Baku, the series of attempts upon individual representatives of the civil and military authority and the increasing boldness of the claims of the non-Russian provinces, some of which are threatening and others even making attempts at armed uprisings. Finland, the Novoe Vremya declares, is arming; Jews everywhere are fanning the flames of revolution and the danger of the agrarian movement is increasing. The article concludes:

Newspaper Warns the Czar.

"There is no time to waste. The rescript is a fortnight old, and nothing has been done. The assembly of representatives which it contemplates must meet at once and the best form is that of the old zemsky sobor."

Criticism on the conduct of the war which has been appearing in the newspapers has been aggravated by General Kuropatkin's defeat and is now of the most outspoken character. The Russ formally abandons all hope for the success of the war under the present regime, sarcastically pointing out that the administration in its desire to provide Vladivostok with coal is supplying the Japanese fleet.

M. Kirloff, the Associated Press correspondent who was wounded at Liaoyang, declares that the brave, splendid Russian troops were defeated as much by the bureaucracy as by the Japanese.

London, March 15.—The Daily Mail declares that the French government has given Parisian banking houses clearly to understand that they must not conclude the proposed Russian loan unless Russia is prepared to negotiate for peace.

Reports are current here that Japan will now demand an indemnity of between $500,000,000 and $750,000,000.

Paris, March 15.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Petit Parisien says that General Kuropatkin's resignation has been accepted and that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch has consented to take chief command in Manchuria.

Tokio, March 15.—The American attaches, Captain Judson and Colonel Havard, and a British attache, Captain Ayers, who were with the Russian army and who were captured at the battle of Mukden, left Liaoyang for Japan.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The peasant movement is spreading to the northwest provinces. Serious disturbances are reported in the provinces of Vilna and Kovno, where the estates and property of government officials and others have been sacked and burned, necessitating the employment of the military to suppress the revolt.

ECCENTRIC NOBLE DEAD.

Young Marquis of Anglesey Made Ducks and Drakes of Fortune.

Monte Carlo, March 15.—The Marquis of Anglesey is dead here. The marquis was notable through his personal and financial eccentricities. His wife arrived here two days ago and was reconciled with her husband at his deathbed. A cousin inherits the Anglesey estates.

London, March 15.—The death of the Marquis of Anglesey is much regretted at Bangor, Wales, where, despite his idyosyncracies, he was greatly liked. The shops there are closed as a mark of respect for the deceased.

In the short space of six years the young "Clothes and Jewel Maniac," as he is commonly described, ran through a magnificent property and $2,500,000, in addition to his annual income of upwards of $500,000 derived from the family estates. Last summer the crash came and it was found that the marquis's unsecured liabilities were over $1,250,000. The marquis had since been living on the continent on an allowance made by his creditors.

CASTRO MAKES TROUBLE.

Cuts French Cable and Orders Annullment of Contract.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, March 15.—Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, announce that the hearing of the appeal of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt company against the sequestration of its property by the government of Venezuela has been adjourned to make way for the action of the Venezuelan government against the French cable company.

It is alleged that President Castro has ordered the court to render judgment annulling the contract and authorizing the seizure of the cable company's property. The government has cut the coast cable east and west of La Guaira to prevent communication with the revolutionists, who are active at Trinidad. The Europeans at Caracas are excited.

CAME TO LIFE AGAIN.

Woman, Pronounced Dead, Reanimated by Means of Salt Solution.

St. Louis, March 15.—After having been pronounced dead by two physicians and a nurse, Mrs. Charles A. Sweet, wife of a provision merchant, has been restored by the infusion of a salt solution into her veins and is believed to be recovering her health.

Five weeks ago Mrs. Sweet, suffering from gastritis, went to Hot Springs, Ark., in the hope of recovery. On the night of Feb. 13 she seemed to be dying and eventually her heart ceased beating and respiration stopped. She was pronounced dead. A third physician, however, decided to try a salt solution infusion and there followed signs of animation. The operation was continued and Mrs. Sweet revived. She has returned to her home in St. Louis.

Loomis Will Follow Conger.

Washington, March 15.—Francis B. Loomis, first assistant secretary of state, will be appointed, it is planned, ambassador to Mexico, in succession to Edwin H. Conger, when the latter shall retire next summer to become a candidate for the governorship of Iowa.

Secretary Hay Ill Again.

Washington, March 15.—Secretary Hay is confined to his home by a recurrence of his old bronchial trouble, which makes it difficult and painful for him to speak.

CAUGHT IN FIRETRAP

Nineteen Persons Perish in Burning of New York Tenement House.

FIRE ESCAPES WERE USELESS

They Were Choked With Rubbish and Openings Boarded Up—Skylight Through Roof Immovable—Firemen and Police Rescue Many.

New York, March 15.—Nineteen persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the five-story tenement house at 105 Allen street. More than 40 were injured and only a few of the sleeping inmates escaped unhurt. Several of those who perished were roasted to death in plain view of

The Dead:

Rachel Solomon, 45 years.
Jacob Solomon, 16.
Isaac Solomon, 18.
Jessie Cohen, 15.
Rose Weiner, 23.
Sarah Kline, 60.
Bella Zeidler, 30.
Harry Zeidler, 11.
Sander Weiner, 4.
Ida Muskowitz, 10.
Harry Kaufmann, 10.
Rose Miller, 4.
Morris Miller, 5 months old.

thousands in the streets.

Coroner Caldenkranz declared after an investigation that he had reason to believe the blaze was the work of an incendiary. He issued subpoenas for the fire marshal, tenement house and building inspectors and health and police officials to appear before him at the inquest Thursday.

The fire started in the basement and spread with frightful rapidity to the roof. The victims were caught in traps of flames, the halls and exits being rendered impassable in a few minutes after the blaze started. The building was one of the usual crowded tenements and the disaster was the worst in the history of the East Side. The district attorney's office has begun an investigation to place the blame for the great loss of life.

Chief Croker Blames Police.

Chief Croker of the fire department asserts that the police and the tenement house departments are to blame for the violations of the fire escape law. The tenement house department officials, however, say that the blame is on the shoulders of the fire commissioner. Of the 19 dead, three bodies, those of a boy and two girls, remain unidentified.

Two hundred persons herded in the big five story double-decker tenement were sleeping when flames from an overturned kerosene lamp in the basement spread through the structure and wrapped the entire building in flames almost before an alarm had been sounded. Even when the sleepers awoke at the first cry it was almost too late.

The long narrow iron fire escapes which ran down the front and rear of its exposed sides proved to be receptacles for rubbish of all descriptions and in many cases this were little better than useless. It was found also that every fire escape platform on the building had in it a "blind" or a square piece of board which fits into the opening through which the ladder passes in the grated floor. The result of these obstructed fire escapes was evident when it was found that nearly all of the dead belonged on the top floors of the building and were roasted before they were able to reach the ground. Another case of negligence which was responsible for the loss of some lives was an immovable skylight at the head of a ladder leading to the roof. Battened securely and partially covered by ice, this skylight resisted all efforts to force it and a pile of the bodies of the dead lay under it when the horror was over.

Perished on Fire Escapes.

It was on the flame-swept fire escapes that the finest displays of heroism were shown. Scores of men, women and children, driven from the rooms by the flames which swept up through hallways and light shafts, cowered high in the air on the hot iron ladders and platforms, the flames swirling around them as they waited for help. Through the flames and smoke, time after time, the firemen rushed up to their assistance and every trip meant a life saved. From the fire escape, too, the men plunged through windows belching flames to come forth a moment later bearing an unconscious form to some place of safety. Many of the firemen and other rescuers suffered severely, but they continued at the work until it was finished or until they were incapacitated by their injuries.

Lieutenant Bonner, son of the old-time fire chief, was rescued unconscious from a fire escape after he had rescued four persons from certain death, and John Dwan, a patrolman, was taken to a hospital with a broken shoulder after saving a dozen more. These were only two cases among many.

The elder Solomon, the husband and father, was one of those rescued by Patrolman Dwan. When he reached the street his whiskers had been burned off and he wore nothing but underclothing. For more than an hour he had been wandering around in this condition searching for his family when he came upon the bodies after they had been removed from the fire escape. As he recognized the charred bodies he broke into passionate weeping, with agonized cries of "Mein Kinder! Mein Kinder!"

BAD OUTLOOK FOR TREATY.

San Domingo Convention Not Likely to Be Ratified by Senate.

Washington, March 15.—The discussion of the Dominican treaty in executive session of the senate has resulted in the drawing of party lines. The Democrats who have been reported as likely to support the treaty will return to the fold, it is said, and it is admitted there is little prospect that the convention will be ratified.

The Republicans have been depending on some Democratic support and have counted as certain the votes of Senators McEnery and Foster of Louisiana and Clarke of Arkansas. Senator Gorman, the minority leader, gave notice that these senators are now pledged against the treaty, and it was stated that Senator McEnery will recall his telegram authorizing Senator Culom to pair him for the convention. It is not expected that either he or Senator Clarke will return to Washington to vote. Senator Foster will remain in Washington and vote with his party.

The Republicans had planned to recall their absentees, but it was reported that even with the full Republican strength here the necessary two-thirds for ratification could not be mustered if there are no Democratic votes.

The depletion of Republican ranks by reason of the vacancies in Missouri and Delaware, the absence of Senator La Follette, who has not taken the oath of office, and of Senators Aldrich and Knox, is felt greatly by the Republicans, who are striving for favorable action on the treaty. A canvass of the senate has not developed the necessary two-thirds affirmative votes, even counting all of the Republicans as present or paired. If the statement of the Democrats that there will be no division in their party proves correct, or if the two Louisiana senators and Clark of Arkansas should vote against it, there is no chance for ratification of the treaty.

EXPENSIVE CONSCIENCE.

"A Sinner" Restores to the Government Four Times What He Took.

Washington, March 15.—Secretary Shaw has received the following communication:

"Dear Sir: I am sending you herewith enclosed $12,000, which is to go to the use of the United States government. Years ago I defrauded the government of money, but have returned it all and now am paying fourfold in accordance with the teachings of scripture. The way of transgressors is hard and no one but God knows how I have suffered the consequences and I would seek to do a bountiful restoration. May God pardon while the United States government is benefited.

"A SINNER."

The amount, which was in currency, has been deposited in the treasury to the credit of the conscience fund.

PUNISHED FOR STRIKING.

New York Interborough Employes Accept Heavy Wage Cut.

New York, March 15. The traffic conditions on the elevated railroads and subway were slightly improved. No local trains were run, but a little better speed was maintained.

All the employes of the Interborough company who went on a strike and whose wages had been previously advanced because of the length of their service, secured reemployment only at the sacrifice of whatever advance in wages they had obtained. Experienced motormen were reduced from $3.50 to $3 a day, gatemen from $1.55 to $1.40, guards from $1.90 to $1.55 and conductors from $2.40 to $2.10. So crushed was the strike spirit that the men accepted the reductions without protest.

FEUDISTS IN PRISON.

Hargises and Callahan Held Without Bail on Murder Charge.

Lexington, Ky., March 15.—Edward Callahan, sheriff of Breathitt county, indicted with the Hargises on the charge of conspiring to kill James Cockril of whose cases the state court recently gave Fayette county jurisdiction, has surrendered. He was placed in jail with the other prisoners from Breathitt county.

Attorneys for the Hargises and Callahan asked the circuit court to release the prisoners on bond but the court refused to consider the motion until testimony could be heard, and fixed Monday for that purpose.

Wisconsin Regulates Insurance.

Madison, Wis., March 15.—The Wisconsin assembly has passed a bill for the compulsory mutualization of life insurance companies from stock companies when a company has acquired $20,000,000 of insurance.

Mrs. Shaw Under Surgeon's Knife.

Baltimore, March 15.—Mrs. Shaw, the wife of Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, has been operated on here for a serious ailment. The operation is reported to have been successful.

Czar Murders His Own Subjects.

Berlin, March 15.—A dispatch from Moscow says that 15 soldiers who refused to go to the war were court-martialed and shot within two hours after the trial.

CANNON DISCHARGED

For Writing Editorial He Is Excommunicated by the Mormon Hierarchy.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH DENIED

Charles A. Smurthwaite, Another Prominent Mormon, Summoned Before Church Court for Demanding Reform in Affairs of the Church.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 15.—The controversy of former United States Senator Frank J. Cannon, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, with the authorities of the Mormon church, an incident of which was the withdrawal of fellowship from Mr. Cannon by the bishops' court at Ogden, has resulted in a formal order from the high council of the Weber stake at Zion, in Utah, sitting in Ogden, excommunicating Mr. Cannon from the church.

The action was based on editorials written by Mr. Cannon assailing the policy of the higher authorities of the church. Mr. Cannon, protesting against the jurisdiction of the tribunal which tried him under charges of apostasy and disloyalty to the church, admitted the authorship of the editorials complained of and insisted that he should be permitted to prove the truth of the assertions he has made. This point the ecclesiastical court declined to concede and the orders of disfellowship and excommunication followed.

Coincident with the excommunication of Editor Cannon was the filing of charges against Charles A. Smurthwaite, a merchant of Ogden and a Mormon of influence, summoning him before the bishops' court to answer for alleged rebellious utterances against the authorities of the church and particularly against President Joseph F. Smith. Smurthwaite, basing his action upon the Cannon case, had addressed to his bishop an appeal for free speech. His appeal demands that the church retire from political domination of the state and from commercialism, that an accounting at the next general conference in April for all the church moneys be made, and that members of the church obey the acts of the land. In conclusion the appeal demands an accounting of the property of President Smith since he became president of the Mormon church.

ARE GOING IT ALONE.

Kansas Oil Producers to Build Pipe Line and Refinery.

Kansas City, Mo., March 15.—As a result of the fight against the Standard Oil company in Kansas elaborate plans for the construction by independent companies of pipe lines and refineries are in progress of formation. J. D. and A. L. Levy, oil men, formerly from the Lima, O., field, are credited with having planned the erection of a refinery at Kansas City for the production of 10,000 barrels daily, the crude to be piped from Kansas. The plans call for an outlay of $2,000,000 and a daily output of 200,000 barrels of crude oil.

At Chanute, Kan., a meeting of producers has been held to discuss the project for a pipe line to Port Arthur, Texas. At the meeting a Chanute banker asserted that he had sold to an English concern operating largely at Beaumont, Texas, and in the Russian fields $7,500,000 in bonds to push the enterprise. The line would be 650 miles in length and have a capacity of 2,000 barrels of oil a day. The Cudahys, beef packers, and John W. Gates are said to be interested in the Port Arthur project.

NEGROES KILLED BY POSSE.

Were Suspected of Having Murdered Two Men in Arkansas.

Memphis, March 15.—A Commercial Appeal special from Lake Village, Ark., says a pitched battle was fought between a sheriff's posse of white men and three negroes suspected of murder, on the shore of the lake near that town, two of the negroes being killed outright and C. D. Owens, manager of the Red Leaf plantation, wounded in the arm. The third negro escaped into the woods. Bloodhounds were sent for and put on the fugitive's trail. It is believed that he will be taken.

Recently two brothers named Watson were murdered near Dumas, Ark., and the three negroes were suspected of having participated in the crime.

DONKEY KILLS INFANT.

Snatches It From Mother's Arms and Shakes It Savagely.

Paris, Texas, March 15.—While Mrs. May Helm, who lives near Paris, was walking across the barnyard carrying her 3-months-old daughter in her arms she was attacked by a donkey which was running loose in the enclosure. The animal grabbed the infant in its teeth and ran across the lot shaking it fiercely.

The mother followed and succeeded in securing the baby, but before she could leave the lot the donkey again secured it and completed its work, the babe's brains being crushed out and its bones broken. Mrs. Helm finally secured the body. She was badly injured.

NEW TROLLEY LINE.

Massillon to be an Extension from Wooster and Mansfield.

Mansfield, O., March 15.—David Collier, formerly representative from Holmes county in the general assembly, is here in the interest of the proposed new interurban line between this city and Wooster, which is also to be extended to Massillon to connect with the Massillon and Canton line. Most of the surveys have been made and the right of way has been secured. It is desired to interest Mansfield capital in the project, and the terms of stock subscription are 10 per cent. of the amount within a reasonable time; 45 per cent. when the grading is completed and 45 per cent. when the iron is laid.

The projectors of this road are also interested in building a line to Mt. Vernon. Philadelphia men are anxious to finance this to demonstrate the merit of a new gasoline motor of which they are the patentees. It is claimed that a line can be operated at about one half of the expense of an electric line, as no power houses, trolley wires and other cost of electrical equipment will be needed.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Will be Held Throughout the County Saturday, April 8.

THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS.

One Hundred and Fifty-seven Delegates to be Chosen to the County Convention to be Held Prior to the State Convention.

Canton, March 15. The Republican county, municipal, township, legislative and judicial primary election will be held on Saturday, April 8, between the hours of 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the evening. This was decided by a unanimous vote of the members of the Republican county central committee at a meeting held Wednesday morning in the mayor's court room in this city. Delegates to the Republican county convention preliminary to the state convention and members of the county central committee for the ensuing year will also be chosen at the primary. In Canton polling places will be opened in every precinct in the city. In Massillon the voting will be in booths at the city prison, while in Alliance the primary voting will be by precincts. Rules for holding the primary in the township precincts were also agreed upon at the meeting. The motion fixing the date of the primary was made by Dr. W. L. Morrison, of Canal Fulton, seconded by Jacob Pearson, of this city.

A set of rules governing the primary was read by County Chairman George H. Clark and adopted by a unanimous vote of the committee. Books for entering the names of candidates for county, legislative, judicial and municipal election in Canton and Canton township will be opened at Republican headquarters in this city, on next Monday morning, March 20, at 10 o'clock, and will close on Friday morning, March 24, at 10 o'clock. The books for entering the names of candidates elsewhere than designated will be opened as decided by the committeemen in charge, but must be closed not later than Friday March 24. The candidate for nomination for either common pleas judge or state senator carrying a precinct or sub-division is given the privilege of naming the delegates for the precinct or sub-division as has been customary in the past. The county convention will have one hundred and fifty-seven delegates.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily

Country butter, per lb	30-32
Creamery butter	36
Eggs, per dozen	20
Chickens spring, lb	16
Cabbage, per pound	2½
Lettuce, per lb	16
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	25 26
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	14
Chickens, dressed	12
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	35

GRAIN MARKETS

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	$1.10
Oats	32-33
Corn	55

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	7
Oats per bushel	40

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VERDICT IS GUILTY

Mrs. Chadwick Convicted of Conspiracy to Defraud Government.

JUDGE WING ASKS NEW TRIAL

Jury Finds Queen of Finance Guilty on Seven Counts—Maximum Sentence $10,000 Fine and Two Years Imprisonment on Each Count.

Cleveland, March 13.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has been found guilty of conspiring to defraud the United States by conspiring to procure the certification of checks on a national bank when there was no funds in the bank to her credit.

She was found guilty on every count of the indictment upon which the jury was at liberty to judge her, seven in all.

The original indictment contained 16 counts. Two were ruled out during the trial by Judge Tayler, and of the remaining 14, one-half charged her with securing the certification of checks without having the proper entries made upon the books of the bank. Judge Tayler in his charge directed the jury to disregard these counts and consider only the remaining seven, which related to the certification with no funds on deposit. On all of these the jury found against her.

Under the law she can be fined on each count not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or she can be fined a maximum of $10,000 and also imprisoned for two years on each count.

Mrs. Chadwick came into court about five minutes before the jury. She was accompanied by her son, Emil Hoover, and two trained nurses. Of Mrs. Chadwick's counsel Judge Wing alone was present and he sat silent, with a frown of apprehension on his face. Emil Hoover, close behind his mother, was ready to rejoice with or console her, as the case might be.

Jury Renders Its Verdict.

For several minutes the court room waited, not a motion being made by anybody. Then Judge Tayler entered from his chambers and walked quickly to his chair. He glanced in an inquiring manner toward the jury, but said nothing.

"I have it, Your Honor," said Clerk Carleton, holding up a slim white paper.

Then, turning his face to the court room, the clerk said:

"Gentlemen, answer to your names as they are called."

All of the jurymen responded.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, "was this and is this your verdict?"

An inarticulate murmur of assent rose from the jury and then, in a few words, Judge Tayler thanked and dismissed the jury.

All this time Mrs. Chadwick had failed utterly to grasp the meaning of the verdict. She is slightly deaf. As the people around her began to move and talk, the prisoner grasped the fact that for good or ill her fate was decided. She shot a quick glance at Judge Wing. The sorrowful expression of his face told more than the words with which he responded to her look of appeal.

"We have lost, Mrs. Chadwick," was all he said.

Mrs. Chadwick Takes It Hard.

This time she realized it. She turned half around to look at Emil Hoover behind her, and reading there a confirmation of the words of Judge Wing, she flushed deeply and raised her hand in a bewildering fashion to her head.

Suddenly she sank feebly into her chair. Her head fell forward on her hands, and a succession of strangling sobs came from her throat, while Emil and Judge Wing sought vainly to comfort her.

"The government moves for sentence, your honor," said District Attorney Sullivan.

"We desire to enter a motion for a new trial," said Judge Wing, stepping forward.

"I will at a future time set a date for the argument on the motion for a new trial," said Judge Tayler, "and I presume the matter can rest until that time."

"That is satisfactory to the government," said Mr. Sullivan. Judge Wing bowed a silent assent and stepped back to the side of his distracted client.

Driver Killed on Way to Fire.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 13.—In responding to an alarm of fire engine No. 3 of the Syracuse fire department slipped on the icy pavement, struck the street car tracks and was overturned, fatally injuring the driver, George R. McDermott.

Lieut. Jarvis Sends in Resignation.

Washington, March 13.—Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis of the revenue cutter service, and by special act of congress collector of customs for the district of Alaska, has tendered to the president his resignation as collector, to take effect at once.

American Engineer Killed.

London, March 13.—During an inspection of a new blast furnace at Bolckow & Vaughan's steel works, near Middleborough, a gas tank exploded and H. S. Pollard, an American engineer, was killed instantly.

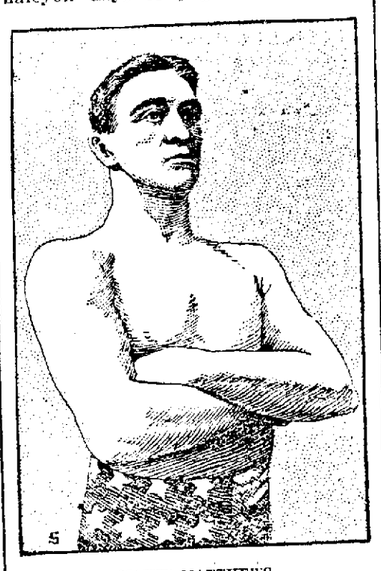
President Harper to Take a Rest.

Lakewood, N. J., March 13.—President Harper of the University of Chicago is coming here to recuperate. John D. Rockefeller will meet him on arrival and has arranged for his stay.

Fighting Facts.

Interesting Talk of the Hour In the Fistic World.

Decisions awarded on close margins were the subject of discussion the other day in a Chicago newspaper office between a well known referee who is regarded as eminently well posted on technical points of the game and a certain pugilistic writer who in the halcyon days of pugilism was occa-



MATTY MATTHEWS.

sionally selected to referee ring arguments. Referee Roche's decision in the recent Britt-Nelson contest, in which he awarded the verdict to the Californian on points, aroused the question, "What are points in boxing?" Those who have made a study of the sport unhesitatingly allow a full point for the man who does all the leading and lands the blow and a half point to his opponent if the latter is clever enough to counter and reach the intended mark. This disparity of credit to the man who counters is explained by the fact that a man in boxing who lands takes all the chances. He usually throws his vulnerable spots open to an opponent and does so to force the contest.

Why should he not be given double credit? And why should not the man who is wary to set the pace be penalized for his temerity? Americans like plenty of action. That is the reason the Marquis of Queensberry rules were so quickly adopted in this country. They put a premium on speed and generalship, and contests thus fought suit the tastes of the average ring followers.

Parrying and blocking vicious leads, side stepping, ducking and slipping are all legitimate evasive tactics and should be given credit for in the final summary of points gained by contestants in the ring. The term lowerer, who "fights dirty," to be a fighting vernacular, should be ostracized and punished when a referee is filling his mind's game for a winner or loser. It is neither a legitimate nor plucky way of avoiding an opponent, not under the Marquis of Queensberry rules at least.

It did very well and was consistent under the old London prize ring rules, when trickery and dishonest motives and acts were always applauded. The ring has been elevated since those days, and the devotees of the sport have no time or use for the "tin can boxer." Had Referee Roche kept a memorandum of the winner at the end of each round he would have had no difficulties in declaring the bout a draw.

Nelson forced the contest in the greater number of rounds, his blocking equaled that of Britt, he lost in comparison on left hand work with the Californian and was not half as good a runner.

Alex Greggains appears to be "getting all the money" in the California managerial world of late. Once a pu-

ALEX GREGGAINS.

gilist, Alex has become a right manager, with good results so far as his bank account is concerned.

Matty Matthews has "come to life" in a very convincing manner during the last few months. Once as stiffy a welterweight as could be found in the east, Matty "hit the toboggan" and lost his fighting form to a great extent. Several victories in recent bouts in New Orleans, however, have put him high up in popular estimation once more.

Matty will endeavor to get a match with "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien if the latter does not soon meet Bob Fitzsimmons.

T. G

Jiu Jitsu Makes Japs Dangerous

The Science Comprises Six Systems and Two Hundred Different Holds. How the Experts Prepare Themselves---Baths and Simple Food.

The Japanese style of self defense, jiu jitsu, has become widely talked about of late throughout the entire country, and hundreds of people are studying its intricacies. Efforts are now being made in Chicago and New York to bring about a contest between jiu jitsu men and leading wrestlers, but as yet the sons of the mikado have not had offers that they consider sufficiently tempting.

The knowledge of jiu jitsu has only recently been made general in Japan. Every soldier, sailor and policeman was taught it as a matter of course, but the upper classes, jealous lest their influence over the populace should wane, tried to keep it to themselves. Of this tendency we have an interesting example in "The Darling of the Gods,' when a small band of samurai refuses to obey the imperial edict and disarm. So well recognized was it by the Jap that he could not learn jiu jitsu that likely children were trained to be wrestlers instead. The wrestler is usually ten or twelve inches taller than his brother Jap, and he is splendidly developed for wrestling, but when some years ago a tall wrestler was publicly defeated at Tokyo by an exponent of jiu jitsu within a few seconds of the start the thousands of spectators were astonished. Japanese fashion, they said little, but since then, though wrestling is still popular, it no longer holds the first place. Mr. Hancock, author of a book on jiu jitsu, is of opinion that a skilled exponent of jiu jitsu would defeat a champion American boxer using his own methods.

THE DEADLY ADAM'S APPLE BLOW AND WRIST TWIST.

Six Different Systems.

There are no less than six different systems of jiu jitsu, but every one is based on diet and the healthy state of the body. Every muscle is brought into development and hardening by the system, which means "muscle breaking"—a term that does not express the fact. Four years are needed for the full development of the system, years of regular, patient practice, and gradually the pupil begins to feel its influence. There are in all 200 different grips and blows. The most interesting part is that which deals with the daily habits of the student of jiu jitsu.

Water, Rice and Fresh Air.

Twice a day he will bathe if he would imitate his Japanese teacher. A gallon of pure water will be consumed during the twenty-four hours, and he will eat no meat. Rice comes first in importance as an element of diet. Next come vegetables, fish and fruit, meat being scarcely ever used. Fresh air naturally is absolutely essential not only to jiu jitsu, but to good health and vigor in Japan, as elsewhere, and a special study is made of the influence of deep breathing upon the students.

But what will surprise most people is that something most needed beyond all these—equanimity of temper—is essential. The reason of this is that there are too many tricks, which are dangerous to life and limb, to be intrusted to a person whose passions might overpower his judgment. Several of the feats would break bones if carried to extremes.

The Secret.

The secret of jiu jitsu consists of a knowledge of how to grasp an opponent in such a manner that he must submit to be thrown or have the limb which is grasped remorselessly broken. Once this terrible Japanese clutches his adversary by the arm he must fall in the direction the Japanese wishes or have his limb broken.

An expert jiu jitsu wrestler can practically throw his opponent in any direction he wishes.

As a means of physical culture jiu jitsu is superior to most methods. It gives a very fine all round development, and the peculiarity of the Japanese system is that the muscles never become hard like those of an ordinary athlete, but remain perfectly soft and pliable to the touch and are apparently coated with a layer of fat, just as the muscles of the Greek athletes were said to have been in the days of the Olympian games.

When exhibitions of jiu jitsu are given by Japanese players the ground is always covered with a thick native carpet, and when the men are thrown they fall despite this protection with resounding thuds.

Numerous Englishmen have acquired this art, chief of whom are Apollo, the well known strong man, and Mr. Roger Nowell, a celebrated amateur exponent of various systems of self defense.

Value of Pressure.

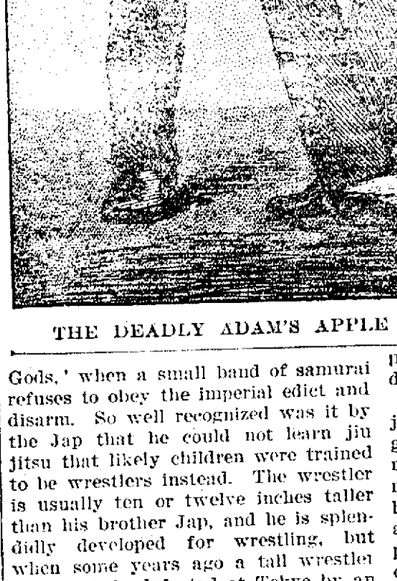
Pressure on muscles and ligaments is the idea of jiu jitsu, and detailed knowledge of the parts of the human body thus vulnerable is essential to expert practice of the system. Then the hand must be toughened by at least six months' exercise, so that with the edge a blow may be struck to break arm or neck.

On the stomach all depends; then comes training of the heart and lungs by deep breathing, which begins and ends every lesson in jiu jitsu. Special exercises of the simplest nature develop the heart, lungs and arms, and the lower half of the body also receives special attention.

Much Bathing.

Fasting, copious drinking of water and hot water bathing are regular features of Japanese life, and in winter the Japanese will jump out of his hot bath and roll in the snow. Nearly 900 public bathhouses in Tokyo attest the general cleanliness.

Extremes of leanness and of obesity are rare, and the women are versed in athletics as well as the men. Fresh air is a sine qua non.



THE SOLAR PLEXUS KICK, AN EFFECTIVE JIU JITSU TRICK.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

Lafayette Young Tells What Has Been Done There.

PROBLEM OF LABOR THE GREATEST

Des Moines Newspaper Publisher Who Visited the Isthmus Says Average Worker Is Not Worth Five Cents—Declares Canal Will Cost Many Millions In Excess of All Estimates—Praises Engineer Wallace.

Lafayette Young, publisher of the Des Moines Capital, recently arrived at Chicago from Panama, where he spent three weeks on the isthmus. In an interview with a representative of the Chicago Post Mr. Young said:

"The American people must have patience if they want a canal. The thing that surprises the visitor to the isthmus most is the amount of useless work and the amount of good work that has been performed on the canal by the French company. Uncle Sam got a good bargain for his $40,000,000 and a still better bargain in the ten mile strip called the canal zone. Without the canal zone the United States would have been subjected to everlasting annoyance from the revolutions so common in all the South and Central American states.

"The Americans are gradually securing an organization for the canal work. Chief Engineer Wallace has numerous corps of engineers making surveys which will be the bases of estimates, after which it is expected that congress will determine whether or not it shall be a lock or a sea level canal. Every visitor comes away from the isthmus with the conclusion that the canal ought to be on the sea level. The lock canal is as much out of date as the hand mowing machine. If the French had built the canal on the plans on which they were working less than 40 per cent of the vessels desiring to get through could have done so, and the Russian Baltic fleet could not have gone that way.

"Every visitor goes to Panama regarding the canal as a great international project for the good of humanity. He comes away thinking of the canal as a purely local proposition, hampered in its construction by all kinds of difficulties. The climate is bad, fevers and malaria are well nigh universal, a large part of the inhabitants are too lazy to work and only work long enough to get money with which to buy rum, and they regard government solely as a means of graft. The problem of labor is the greatest one. The average worker is not worth 5 cents an hour.

"A considerable number of Americans continue to visit the isthmus. Some are looking for locations and some are investing capital. Titles to land are hard to secure and are considered unreliable. The soil of the isthmus is as rich as any on earth and wonderfully productive. I saw some good southern cattle which were sleek and in good order. The sanitary department is cleaning up Panama, and the system of drainage and water supply will soon be completed. Certainly a great deal has been done in all departments toward starting the canal work. The sanitary department is making its fight against the mosquito, which is charged with all the transmission of yellow fever.

"The canal organization is in somewhat jumbled shape because so many employees become discouraged and go home. There will be a long weeding out process before heads of departments and assistants shall be permanent. Chief Engineer Wallace is the one reliable, relentless worker. No missionary among the Hottentots could be more devoted than he, and the republic will be fortunate if disease shall spare him to complete his work. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace live in the building which the French had purchased in the heart of Panama for their canal director. The house has been overhauled and thoroughly cleaned, and bathtubs have been supplied. Bathtubs have not been numerous or popular in Panama. Mr. Wallace built a shed on the roof of his house to catch the breezes, and some American newspaper correspondent gave out the impression that he had built a roof garden. The shed was built for $300, and the temperature on the roof is 5 per cent cooler than in the house, which alone justifies the expenditure.

"Once a week Mr. Wallace visits the great Culebra cut, where about 2,500 men are employed digging the canal through the great hill. The two openings of the canal into the two oceans afford a secure harbor at the present time in case of storms.

"The canal will cost many millions in excess of all estimates, and unless the people are prepared to count out the money cheerfully they had better stop now. But it will be a great civilizer. It will make the little republic of Panama the only stable government in South and Central America and will be a proud day for John F. Wallace if he shall live to reunite the two oceans after 6,000 years of separation."

Largest Clock Known.

What is said to be one of the largest clocks in the world has recently been placed in a new tower at Elizabeth, N. J. It is thirty-eight feet in diameter, with eighteen foot hands. The tower, which is 300 feet high, was built expressly for the clock, which will be illuminated at night and will be visible for many miles around.

New Orleans' First Apartment House.

Building operations to the extent of about $4,500,000 were completed during 1904, including an apartment house, says the Manufacturers' Record, the first of its kind in New Orleans.

INDEXING BOOKS.

The Custom Is an Old One That Developed Rather Slowly.

The custom of indexing books developed gradually. Cicero used the word "index," but in the sense of a table of contents. Seneca provided some works which he sent to a friend with notes of particular passages, "so that he who only aimed at the useful might be spared the trouble of examining them entire." This was at least a partial "index" in the modern sense. Annotated, or at least explanatory, tables of contents seem to have preceded the index proper.

Such tables followed the order of appearance of the subjects in the book itself. Alphabetical arrangement, which was the beginning of the real index, appears not to have been thought of until the invention of printing, and even then it spread but slowly. Erasmus was one of the first to provide his works with alphabetical indexes. The custom did not become universal until well into the sixteenth century.

The first index to an English book is said to be that printed in Polydore Vergil's "Angliae Historiae," in 1546. An edition of this work published ten years later has an index of thirty-seven pages.

THE CRIMINAL SQUIRREL.

He Is a Thief and a Murderer and a Forest Destroyer.

I wish to take away for all time the character of the squirrel. He is a thief and a murderer. Admired by ignorant city people and by journalists, he devotes his life to eating the eggs and killing the young of harmless and useful birds, which, if permitted to live and increase, would protect the forests from harmful insects. By killing these birds the squirrel takes rank as a forest destroyer. Moreover, the red squirrel is not the only sinner. In my opinion the gray is almost, if not quite, as bad.

I have killed many squirrels caught in the act of eating eggs of young birds. Any bird that selects a nesting place which is also adapted to the use of squirrels is almost certain to be ejected. When a forest has been destroyed by fires, lumbermen or insects, it is almost impossible for natural reforesting to take place if squirrels are abundant in an adjoining tract, because they eat the seeds. Fifty seeds per head each day would be a low estimate. Yet even this would make 18,250 in a year. And seeds are not the only thing. In winter the ground is often strewn with twigs that have been stripped of buds by squirrels. The trees attacked are generally situated at the border of a dense forest and would, if left alone, yield the greatest seed crop. A single squirrel thus destroys in one day thousands of seeds in the germ. In Montana I have seen the grays rob birds' nests.—Country Life In America.

Superstitious Parnell.

Miss Charlotte McCarthy, daughter of Justin McCarthy, told a curious story of Charles Stewart Parnell. "One evening," says she, "Parnell was talking to me at the coffee stage of dinner, and I, gazing at him with rapture, was vaguely stirring mine and going to drink it when he said: 'You must not drink that. You have stirred it the wrong way, and it would be unlucky. Get another cup.' What struck me as strange in this was not his being superstitious—every one who knew him at all knew that—but his extraordinary power of observation."

What We Get.

If I am asked the question, "Do we get our deserts?" I will boldly answer, "No, we don't, and we never shall, speaking of humanity as a whole and taking account of the preponderating multitudes to whom life is only another word for misery." But if I am asked, "Do we get what is best for us?" I say, "Yes, always and everywhere, taking our lives through and through, and having account not merely for our material, but also for our spiritual welfare."—Hall Caine.

The Edge of a Windstorm.

A curious example of how sharply the edge of a windstorm may be defined is reported by the captain of a bark. When off Valparaiso, the captain says, a whirlwind came along and passed over the stern of the vessel. A great sea accompanied the wind, and every sail and movable thing on the after part of the ship was carried away. The forward part of the vessel was untouched by the storm, which passed away in the distance, leaving a train of foam in its wake.

Bad Effect of Bitters.

Luckily absinth is not much drunk in England, but other bitters are, some that are only less injurious. Your readers should know that all bitter tonics, habitually indulged in, are apt to do harm—to depress, not exhilarate. Such tonics should be taken rather as medicines than as everyday drinks. You could bring yourself to melancholy by means of gentian, quassia or columba as well as by wormwood.—Doctor in London Mail.

The Tiger's Bath.

The tiger will sit with only its head out of water on a blazing hot day in an Indian jungle. Sir Samuel Baker, after beating for a tiger for the greater part of a day, found and shot one in this position thoroughly enjoying itself. They will also nearly immerse themselves when they come down to drink at night and leave a long dripping trail on the sand behind when they emerge.

Arms and the Man.

Winkle—Count Duello is a daring swordsman. Twinkle—Yes; he ran through a cool million without any trouble.

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POWER OF PRESIDENT

He Wanted Battleships and Secured Them.

THE STATEHOOD BILL IS NOT DEAD

Its Friends Expect to Rush It Through Congress at the Next Session—Both Gentlemen Were Staggered—The Jamestown Exposition.

Washington, [illegible] — [Special.] — The mourners for the joint statehood bill say their measure is "not dead, but sleeping." The programme is to take it from its coffin early in the next congress, put it through the house at once and have it speedily reported from the committee and brought before the senate. It will then be made the unfinished business and forced to a vote, being passed in just the form the friends of the joint measure wanted it passed at this session. The friends of the joint statehood bill feel that they will be stronger in the next congress than in this and will have enough votes to defeat all amendments.

President's Power.

If there were any doubt about the power of the president over legislation it was shown in the naval appropriation bill. Beyond all question there was a decided majority in the house against any increase in the navy at the time the naval bill was being considered in the committee. Two weeks before the vote was taken a change began to take place, and before the bill was taken up there was a substantial majority for the battleships. "The president wants the increase of the navy to go on," was the explanation of the change.

Caring For the Wards.

Senator Stewart had a great deal of trouble with his Indian appropriation bill. For weeks he tried to get it perfected in a manner satisfactory to the subcommittee. When that was accomplished the full committee wrestled with it for a long time, undoing and adding to what the subcommittee had done. When the bill was finally reported to the senate there was still a great deal of trouble, as several senators criticised it without stint. Stewart will have one pleasure in leaving the senate—the nation's wards will no longer be under his charge.

The Party "Machine."

In the course of a tribute to the late Senator Quay Senator Hansbrough spoke of the party "machine," which has been denounced so much. "I speak now," he said, "in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of men who came to the position they occupy here through the machinery of party politics. This is none the less true of our predecessors and our legislative colleagues at the other end of the capitol. It will be true as to our and their successors. It has been so as to all our presidents. When a man proclaims that he will accept an office if it comes to him unincumbered by pledge or promise the world applauds, as it has a right to do, for he is a hero, self crowned though he be. And yet this is but another way which this exceptional candidate has adopted of saying that he is 'in the hands of his friends.' Who are these friends? None other than those who must organize for success, and this organization is the party machine, no worse, perhaps, and surely no better than the one that preceded it."

"Staggered" or Not.

During a discussion of the river and harbor bill Representative Baker of New York interrupted Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, saying:

"I am staggered at the modesty of Pennsylvania."

"Pennsylvania is not staggered at the New York delegation," replied Adams.

Then Baker repeated his remark with a profound bow.

Adams retorted with the same words and an equally courteous bow.

William Alden Smith, who was presiding as chairman of the committee of the whole, remarked:

"In the opinion of the chair both gentlemen are staggered."

The Jamestown Exposition.

The people of Virginia will not have to blame their representatives, and especially Representative Maynard, if they fail to obtain a government appropriation to fittingly commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of English speaking people in America. Hard and persistent work has been done, but congress seems to think that it has gone far enough in the exposition business. Perhaps something may be done even yet, but up to the present time there has been little to encourage the belief that any large amount will be spent by the United States upon the exposition.

Glad to Get Any Seat.

When Senator Carter of Montana came to Washington after once more being elected to the senate, he found that a seat had been chosen for him on the Republican side of the chamber. "Well," he said, "I am not particular. In fact, any seat looks pretty good to me after being out four years. My old seat was between Quay and Sewell, both of whom have since died."

An Oratorial Genius.

Those who heard Senator Dolliver of Iowa make a speech on the acceptance of the statue of Frances E. Willard for Statuary hall characterized him as an "oratorical genius." It was certainly a great speech and one which deservedly won applause in the galleries and congratulations from the senators. No one doubted before that Dolliver could talk, and talk well, but his speech recounting the glory of Miss Willard was of the kind that thrills and stirs the blood.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

SEWING COTTON.

The Humble Origin of the Great Thread Industry.

The origin of sewing cotton was told at a cotton manufacturers' meeting by the head of the great thread house of Paisley, Scotland. It was discovered in 1803 by his grandfather, who had a little business in Paisley, making silk twine for heddles, which were used by every weaver. The silk came from Hamburg, and in 1803 Napoleon caused the stock held there to be burned in order to hamper British trade. The weavers were in despair, but James Clark conceived the idea that cotton yarns could be twisted together to form the twines.

The experiment succeeded, and from this grew the idea that cotton could be substituted for flax in the manufacture of sewing thread and would not be so coarse and harsh. He began the manufacture of the thread in a very small way. It was at first put up in skeins and had to be wound into little balls by the purchaser, and then Mr. Clark invented the modern spools. He had them made by a wood turner, half a gross at a time. They cost him sixpence a dozen, and he charged the purchaser of the thread a halfpenny for the spool, which, however, was refunded when the spool was returned. The ladies of Paisley used to come to his shop with their spools and wait while he wound the thread on them. From this small beginning grew a great industry.

Wilkie Collins' Fat Villain.

Here is a story that was told by Hall Caine concerning Wilkie Collins: "The most successful character in 'The Woman In White' was not a woman, but a man—Fosco, the fat villain. When the book was produced everybody was talking about the fat villain. While the author was staying with his mother a visitor came. The lady said to Collins:

"'You seem to have made a great success with your villain in "The Woman In White." I have read the book. I have studied this villain, but he is not half a villain. You don't know a real villain, and the next time you want to do a villain come to me. I am very close to one. I have got one constantly in my eye—in fact, it is my own husband!'

"Wilkie Collins often told this story, but withheld the name of the lady. It was the wife of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton."

The Long Eared Bat.

The long eared bat puts itself to bed in wraps not only of its own wings, but supplemented by the folding of its own enormous ears. This little British mammal, the body of which is only two inches long from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, has the largest ears, in proportion to its size, of any animal in the world. They are an inch and a half long and three-quarters of an inch broad, and when their owner proposes to go to sleep it bends them outward and then backward, folding them down on either side of its head and shoulders before bringing up the wings to cover its sides. When waking up it is quite a business for the little bat to get its tall ears straightened out and into position again. They remain for some time at "half cock" and then are gradually set up and erected to serve the animal while awake.—London Nature.

No Longer In Commercial Life.

Mr. Guy—Doesn't it make you feel sad when you think how many of your former patients lie buried here? Dr. Quickly—Indeed it does! There is no more money to be got out of any one of them.—Boston Transcript.

Bee Hunting In Adirondacks.

There is a charm about bee hunting peculiar to this particular spot, and it can be enjoyed wherever bees locate. There were flowers about the camp, over which we had often noticed honeybees hovering, and the guide said he had been watching their maneuvers and it was about time to give them a chase. Our outfit was very simple, consisting of a box about four inches square, divided into two parts by an ordinary slide, the lower compartment containing a piece of bread or honeycomb saturated with a sirup made of sugar and water boiled. The slide was pushed into place and the decoy was ready for the bee family. It is easy to trap a honeybee if one only knows how.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Woman of Kentucky.

The Kentucky woman is simply the Venus of Milo in warm healthy flesh, with grace in all her motions and when in love heaven in her eye. She has the American capacity to adapt herself to fresh conditions. Her nerves have not been set on an edge by Atlantic east winds, and she has a broad and sympathetic nature.—London Truth.

Monkeys at Play.

"Nothing is more instructive," said the zoo keeper to a Baltimore Herald reporter, "than to watch young monkeys at play. These interesting creatures investigate everything with insatiable curiosity. They do things startling enough to convince me that they have almost human minds.

"I had in India a young monkey that learned to put the key in the lock and unlock the chain that fastened it to a pole. Near this monkey there always lay a brush with a handle that unscrewed. In time the monkey learned to unscrew the handle and then to screw it in again.

"A friend of mine had a monkey that he kept chained just out of reach of the hearth fire. This monkey learned to tear strips from newspapers, roll them into long tapers and light them in the flames."

If every one knew what one said of the other there would not be four friends left in the world.—Pascal.

SMOOT MADE FRIENDS

Washington Pleased by Mormon Senator's Bearing.

FORAKER AND THE BATTLEFLAGS

Why He Criticised President Cleveland's Action Concerning Them. The Sturdy Independence of Senator Morgan of Alabama.

Washington, March ..—[Special.]—All committees except those having appropriation bills in charge have ceased working for this session. During the week some of them have held meetings and passed complimentary resolutions for their chairmen, but they do not report any more bills. In fact, the books are closed, and only supply bills are considered. An occasional belated conference report on a pension bill or some other measure in which a senator or representative is personally interested is crowded through, but only when the men in charge of appropriations have completed their work temporarily. Meanwhile there is general preparation all about the capitol for departure.

Bills Pass the House.

The number of bills that have been passed by the house during the closing days of congress indicate that it is not as hard to secure the passage of bills now as it was some time ago. Of course there is just as much trouble over bills carrying any large amount of money—that is, independent measures appropriating money or property of the government—but bills for additional judges where courts are crowded, for the division of judicial districts where geography and court conditions make it necessary and for many other similar measures now get a hearing. It seems as if the speaker were more liberal than former speakers and also that objections were not so frequently made by members of the house. Little in the way of just and necessary legislation is now defeated in the house.

Senator Morgan's Independence.

An agreement on a line of policy may be reached in the senate by which every man is willing that some particular action shall be taken, but Senator Morgan is never a party to it. The Alabama senator continues his own line of policy and is not always subject to cajoleries or appeals from senators of his own party or his personal friends across the party aisle. When everybody had agreed to allow the Panama canal bill to pass, Morgan did not and talked as long as he chose on the subject. After the stormy time of the statehood bill when every other senator had agreed that it should go to conference Morgan single handed and alone made a fight against it. Some years ago a general agreement to adjourn the long session of congress was reached, but Morgan stood out and fought for consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, and he came very near blocking the adjournment.

Foraker and the Flags.

The joint resolution for the return of the flags captured during the civil war went through both houses of congress without a dissenting vote. The resolution came from a committee of which Senator Foraker is a member, and he was present when the measure was passed. Men who were familiar with the move made by Grover Cleveland to return these captured flags recall that Foraker was the most pronounced critic of Cleveland's action. The Ohio senator said that his opposition to the restoration of the flags in 1887 was because of the way it was attempted. "Grover Cleveland," he said, "was not a soldier in the war, but sent a substitute. I objected to such a man restoring the flags which brave soldiers had won." Senator Foraker also said that it was for congress to act instead of the executive.

No More Flowers.

The decision of the senate to refuse floral offerings hereafter was jokingly said to be aimed at Representatives Payne, Dalzell, Grosvenor, Hepburn, Loudenslager and some other house members who never fail to wear a carnation on their coat lapels. But it was demonstrated the day that the resolution passed that it would not apply to floral decorations of members of the house, for several were seen on the floor that very day with their usual adornments. The real purpose of the resolution is to prevent great floral displays in the senate at the beginning of new sessions.

"That's just our luck, Jim," remarked Representative Burkett to Representative Hemenway, both of whom go from the house to the senate. "This is evidently intended to cut off our flowers."

Smoot Has Made Friends.

Comments upon the manner in which Senator Reed Smoot has conducted himself during all these months of investigation are most complimentary of the Utah senator. Day after day before there was an investigation petitions from every part of the country were presented urging that he be deprived of his seat. The introduction of these petitions apparently made no difference with him. When the investigation began he waited on the pleasure of the committee and neither interposed for delay nor urged speed. He made the convenience of the committee his convenience, and in no way did he hinder the bringing out of all the facts desired by the committee. He has continued to attend to his duties in the senate and about the department with the same industry and care as if there was nothing of great moment to him pending. By his bearing he has made many friends.

ARTHUR W. DUNN

ORIGIN OF WHIST.

The Game Was First Called Triumph and Afterward Trump.

Whist was first called triumph, a name which was afterward corrupted into trump. The eighteenth century saw whist in its primitive form, the whole object of the game being to win tricks by leading high cards or by trumping. Then came the era of Hoyle, which may be said to have lasted from 1730 to 1860 and taught players to think not only of their own hands, but of the other hands also, and to take advantage of the positions of the cards in them. Hoyle also taught that trumps might be more profitably employed than in simple trumping and showed that they might be used to disarm the adversary and to obtain secondary advantage in trick making by other suits of less apparent power. It was not until 1860 that the philosophical era can be said to have begun, and the origin of the new movement was a knot of young men at Cambridge, England, known as the Little Whist school. This body kept records of its games, but no one thought of making the data known until 1861. Coherence in the system of play was still wanting, and this was supplied in 1864 with Dr. Pole's essay on the theory of the modern scientific whist.

Nearer the Mark.

Briggs—Do you believe that the world is divided into two classes—those who borrow and those who lend? Gregory—No, sir; my experience is that two other classes are much more prevalent—those who want to borrow and those who won't lend.

His Humor Lost.

"This payroll is too big," exclaimed the manager of the "Hamlet" company. "Can't we get along with less people?"

"You might give up the ghost," suggested one of the gravediggers.

And the manager, wrongly thinking the suggestion referred to himself, discharged the humorist instanter.

Why, Indeed?

"Why, oh, why," remarked the observer of events and things, "will a woman smile with delight when she sees a hat in a milliner's window and frown when she sees the same hat on her neighbor's head?"

The Original Lovers' Leap.

Sappho's Leap was the name given to a white cliff or promontory anciently called Leucadia, now Cape Ducato at the southern extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian islands. It was so called because Sappho, the poetess, is reported to have thrown herself from this height into the sea. A criminal, with birds attached to him to break his fall, was thrown from the cliff at the annual festival of Apollo and if he reached the water unhurt he was picked up by boats placed there for that purpose. This is the rock from which, according to the story, lovers throw themselves in order to be free from the pangs of love.

"Mad as a Hatter."

What is the derivation of the phrase "Mad as a hatter?" One explanation is that it was originally French, "Mad as an oyster" (huitre), that bivalve being supposed to be extremely intellectual. Another theory is that the phrase had reference to Collins, the English poet, author of the "Ode to the Passions." He was a hatter in Chichester, and it has been said that the lunatics with whom he was confined at one time called him "the hatter" and that the phrase originated thus.

Charitable Doctors.

Doctors give away more than all other classes of people put together. It is said that the great public services of physicians last year in one large Philadelphia hospital amounted to over $500,000 at ordinary fees. Upon this the Wisconsin Medical Recorder remarks that "if any individual or any society had given $500,000 to any cause the fact would have appeared in all the dailies with large headlines, but the free work of the physicians has come to be considered as too common for notice.

"And this was only one hospital in one city. How enormous this free work in the whole country must have been last year!"

Surely a Bad Pen.

An Alabama statesman was writing with a noisy, spluttering pen. Laying the pen down, he smiled and said:

"Once I was spending the evening with a friend of mine in Selma. We sat in the dining room, and from the kitchen came a painful scratching sound.

"'Martha,' said my friend to the maid, 'what is that scratching in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to get in.'

"'Huh!' said Martha. 'Dat's no dawg scratchin' de do'. Dat's de cook a-writin' a love letter to her honeysuckle.'"

The average woman will give up everything for peace, which explains why the men usually have their way.—Atchison Globe.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned as Administrator with the will Annexed of the estate of Permelia Kitchen, late of Stark County, will sell at public sale on

Friday, March, 24, 1905,

the following property:

The Permelia Kitchen farm, consisting of a tract of 49 acres of land, located near what is known as "Butterbridge," in Lawrence Township.

Another tract of two acres with house and barn, in the locality known as "Forty Corners," and near Newman, in Lawrence Township

All the stock, buggies, implements and other personal property of the deceased.

The two acre tract will be sold on the premises near Newman, at 9:30 o'clock, standard time.

The sale of the forty-nine acre farm and the personal property will begin at 12:30 o'clock, standard time, and will be held on the premises near "Butterbridge."

Terms, real estate, one third cash, and deferred payments to be secured by mortgage, payable within two years, with interest.

Personal property, all purchases up to $3 cash; sales above that sum on nine months time, with approved sureties. Other terms announced on day of sale. Additional information can be obtained by addressing or calling upon the administrator. GEO. W. KRATSCH,

Admr. with will annexed of estate of Permelia Kitchen. Massillon, O.

Breeder of

BERKSHIRE HOGS

AND

Buff Orpington Barred Rocks Black Minorca Chickens.

Eggs and stock for sale, $1.00 and $1.50 per setting.

J. J. BOWERS,

R. F. D. No. 2, Massillon, Ohio

CLIMAX

Wall Paper Cleaner.

10c Can, 3 Cans for 25c.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, No 12 E. Main St.

STOP THE PAIN.

We stop all pains in an aching tooth by one application. We fill teeth painlessly, Our prices are reasonable We use the best material. We guarantee all our work, We give gas for extracting.

Painless Extracting, 25c.

Gold Crowns $3.50 up.

Harsh Block, Cor. Main & Erie Sts., Massillon, Ohio.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS,

DR. COOK, Manager.

WANT TO BUY A HOME? A FARM?

PAY OFF A MORTGAGE?

THE HOME PURCHASING & REAL ESTATE CO., OF NEW CASTLE, PA., will loan you the money to buy a home or a farm or pay off a mortgage $3.00 per month per $1,000, until loan is made and $6.00 per month thereafter until loan is paid, interest included.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO INVEST YOUR SURPLUS CAPITAL?

THE HOME PURCHASING & REAL ESTATE CO., OF NEW CASTLE, PA., offers to the public its coupon bonds secured by first mortgage on Real Estate, which constitute a thoroughly conservative, guaranteed SIX per cent. investment, which in these times and with the lowering interest rates for money loaned is not readily obtainable. These coupon gold bonds are insured and sold only in denominations of $1,000 and the 20 coupons attached are paid semi-annually at the Home Trust Co., of New Castle, Pa. They mature in ten years and the Principal is then payable in cash. They are fully guaranteed by first mortgage on Real Estate—both Principal and Interest. For particulars, write

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THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers.

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BRICK - - BRICK.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Tablets. *E. W. Grove* on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature,

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40 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand and Hopkins' News Stand in North Mill Street.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16 1905

As has been the case for many years past, the deliberations of the delegates of Massillon district miners at their convention are characterized by quietness, dignity and unprejudiced attention to the business in hand.

There are a good many peace rumors in circulation, but they are offset by equally numerous reassertions that Russia is determined to continue the war. None of the rumors seem to be authentic. As one correspondent says, however, the battle of Mukden completes a chain of reasoning compelling the conclusion that Russia has no chance of winning and the sooner this is honestly conceded the better.

HOTEL BURNED.

Fire Causes a Loss of $5,000 at Strasburg.

The hotel at Strasburg was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The flames started in the cellar and when the fire was discovered the building was in flames. Several of the guests had narrow escapes, but all escaped with their lives. A number lost part of their clothing and their personal effects. Nothing in the way of furnishings was saved and the building and its contents are a total loss.

The proprietor, Charles Secrest, was about to move to Magnolia. The building was a three story frame structure. The loss is $5,000, with $2,900 insurance. The New Philadelphia Brewing Company lost its fixtures, and the Bell Telephone Company its exchange and all its contents. The hotel was owned by Chas Reezer.—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Coal Testing Drills Will be Made in the City.

Edward Christman, a well known coal prospector, who has associated a number of others of the city with him, has leased the old shea plant in the manufacturing district in the south part of the city, near the factory of the Ohio Table Company and the W. R. Harrison & Company's works, and will repair coal testing and well drilling machines.

The company is considering the advisability of manufacturing a coal testing drill upon lines controlled by Mr. Christman by recent patents. Mr. Christman has been in the coal prospecting business for many years and has been granted patents on a drill, which is thought to be superior to any similar make on the market. The old factory will be fitted up as a repair shop at present.

VISITED HER HOME.

Mrs. Chadwick Selects $5,000 Worth of Household Goods.

Cleveland, March 15.—Mrs. Chadwick was today permitted to visit her home to select the five hundred dollars' worth of personal property exempt from execution. The remainder will be sold by order of the court. Mrs. Chadwick broke down on entering the house but regained her composure and made a selection. She met her husband, but they had merely a formal salutation.

Mrs. Chadwick selected nearly five thousand dollars' worth of property, mostly wearing apparel. The trustee in bankruptcy says he will protest every selection.

Asthma

"My daughter had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma. And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, hard colds. 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Daily movements of the bowels are necessary to health. Ayer's Pills are gently laxative, purely vegetable.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CONVENTION IS NOW IN SESSION

Annual Meeting of Miners Convened Tuesday.

PRESIDENT LEGG PRESIDED.

Over Thirty Delegates Present Aside from the District and State Officials — Report of Secretary John Morgan — Grievance of a Navarre Miner Heard.

The annual convention of the delegates representing the miners of subdistrict No. 3 of district No. 6, United Mine Workers of America, was called to order at 10:15 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall with about forty delegates present and many others to arrive. President Robert Legg occupied the chair, Secretary John Morgan was at his desk, Vice President John N. Davis was present, as was also George Savage, secretary of the state organization.

President Legg opened the meeting with a short address in which he welcomed the delegates on behalf of the officials of the district. He said that the session would be an interesting one but that as far as could be learned there was nothing to be settled which should mar the harmony or good feeling which has always existed at these conventions. He stated that the usual custom of holding December conventions had been deviated from, and closed by reading a list of committees appointed to draw up rules and regulations to govern the convention and to receive the credentials of the delegates and approve of them. These committees, as named by President Legg, were:

Rules committee — John Thomas, chairman, Rolley Jones and Thomas Robinson.

Credentials—Harmon Slusser, chairman, Harry Welty and James Flounders.

Resolutions—John N. Davis, chairman, William Preece and John McCarty.

Constitution—Peter Gorman, chairman, Thomas Simister and John Weber.

Grievance—Alexander Watts, chairman, Samuel Pierce and David Sawyer.

As soon as the committees had been appointed a recess was declared and the rules and regulations committee, credentials committee, constitution committee, grievance committee and resolution committee were assigned positions in various parts of the room and began the work for which they were appointed. Shortly after 12 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Secretary-Treasurer John Morgan read his annual report, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Convention.

Once again it becomes my duty to submit to you and by you to the members of our subdistrict my report of the transactions and financial condition of our subdistrict organization since we met here at our last annual convention in December, 1903, and I am sorry to state that our membership has decreased considerably since that time, not through any fault of the members themselves, but I believe that on account of the mines running so poorly and some of them been shut down through the last year is the whole cause of the decrease in the membership, consequently a financial decrease also. I stated in my last annual report to the convention that the five cents per capita tax on each member was sufficient to carry on the subdistrict organization unless something unforseen should happen and would have been if the membership had been kept intact that was on the books at the close of the year 1903. We had for that year an average paid up membership of 2,260, and for the year 1904 an average paid up membership of 1,980, a decrease of 280 members per month, and all indications point to a less membership for this year than for the year 1904. Last August we appealed to the state organization for a donation to the subdistrict and received a donation of $200, as you all no doubt have seen by my last six months' financial report, so that you can readily see that there is not sufficient revenue derived from the present per capita tax to continue the present system in vogue, unless we do make an appeal to the state organization to help us financially as we did last year. I would not recommend an increase of the per capita tax on our membership at this time because I don't believe it would be good policy to do so. Not but what our members would willingly respond if called upon, but I believe the state organization is better able to aid us financially, as we very seldom cause them any other expense of getting the officers into this district to help us settle any of our grievances, as we have been nearly always able to settle our own differences in this subdistrict without sending for the state officers throughout the scale year, consequently they have always been ready and willing to aid us financially whenever we appealed to them for a small donation to help us through.

LOCAL UNIONS.

During the year 1901 there have been nine local unions abandoned and their charter and seal sent in to national headquarters, on account of the mines being finished, and four new local unions organized, a decrease of five local unions for the year. We have at the present time seven local unions shut down indefinitely, with all prospects of several more being shut down in the near future. That is a condition that confronts us and has existed to a certain extent since the syndicate has been running mines in this district, but not so extensive as at the present time; therefore, I would earnestly recommend that this convention take such action as will meet with those conditions to protect our miners in this district, as the management of the syndicate wishes to deny us the right to claim our individual places in said mines when they reopen them, claiming that we are no longer an employe of said company, therefore forfeiting all rights we may have had before the mines closed down. I hope that this convention will go on record stamping its disapproval and denouncing any such action on the part of our employers.

Not wishing to occupy any more of your valuable time I herewith submit to you a brief report of the receipts and expenditures for the last three months since my last financial report sent out in December, 1904: Balance on hand December 1, 1904, $151.58; receipts for December, January and February, $354.05. Total $505.63.

Salary and expenses of district president for three months, $253; vice president, $17.50; wages, expenses and salary of secretary-treasurer, $62.51; miscellaneous expenses for the three months, $28.90. Total $361.91.

Balance on hand March 1, 1905, $143.72.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN MORGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The credential committee made their report and approved the credentials of the following delegates, the numbers preceding the names being the number of the union represented and the number following representing the number of votes to which each delegate is entitled

Local Union.	Name of Delegate.	No of Votes.
643	John Davis	2
940	John McCarty	2
2731	Sam Pierce	4
461	John Morgan	1
1964	John Miller	5
2101	Peter Gorman	3
2390	John Weber	2
550	Harry Welty	2
1189	Harry Welty	2
2151	Loyal Sleeth	2
2456	Christ Balacklock	4
624	John Thomas	3
489	G. J. Lieberth	4
2363	Thomas Robinson	3
363	Wm. Preece	5
2641	Wm Hanxwell	5
143	John Baltzer	1
727	John Baltzer	2
116	Philip Walker	2
640	H. Graybill	4
2322	Dennis McCarty	2
2190	Thomas Simister	1
1969	John Weber	4
2187	James Flounders	4
1741	James Flounders	2
2081	C. Getz and James Define	4
1212	David Sawyers	2
2321	Rolley Jones	2
		82

At 2 o'clock the convention listened to a grievance concerning a Navarre miner who was charged with having worked in the mine on a day when it was supposed to have been closed. The matter will be settled later.

President Robert Legg's address, made at the afternoon session Tuesday is given below in full, followed by extracts from Vice President John N. Davis's report.

PRESIDENT LEGG'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Delegates—As president and representative of our sub-district during the present official year, I can say there has been a great deal of work done that is best known to myself and fellow officers, and which should be reported to you, as the highest authority within our organization, and through you to the rank and file at home that you directly represent.

As president of our organization for one unexpired term and three elective terms, I have found each succeeding year to increase my work and responsibilities. I regret to report the fact that our district is passing through the unprecedented lack of sale for coal, which has greatly decreased the number of working days to the miner. And likewise the profits to the operator and added fuel to the fire of discontent. I will not attempt to go into the details of questions that only involved individual or individual locals. But will confine myself to questions that have involved the entire district.

One year ago, after several days' discussion, we adjourned our conference with the operators, with a scale agreement that was more complete than any agreement we have ever had, and since that time we have had many grievances at our own pick mines, but uncomparable with the grievances at our own machine mines.

Why so many grievances at those mines? Because, only a portion of each mine can be worked by machines, and the worst of the work falls to the lot of the pick miners. Because we have various kinds of machines, namely the electric chain, the air chain, the puncher, and two kinds of shearing machines.

Because the Hocking price is too low for any of these machines.

It will be remembered that the scale price for cutting on a puncher is signed for this year only, and has been a matter of experiment.

We demanded 20 cents per ton; the operators offered 13 cents. We signed for 17 cents but not until we had got a satisfactory day wage scale of $3.30. We realized then that 17 cents was too low, and felt sure that they could not get the coal mined at that price. And it has proven true to a great extent. At the Pocock mine where we had our experience with the puncher, our troubles were great and many. I held meetings with the miners, and conferences with the company two and three times a week for two months, and in the end the company notified me that they would stop the pick work and run the machines, and that they only needed 18 men, while there were 140 miners in the mine. We refused this, and notified the company that they would either operate all the mine or not at all. About this time a meeting of the state executive board was called.

I stated the case to them, and to avoid a strike of the entire mine I was instructed to select two sets of men, making thirty-six in all, those men to work every other week, and the rest to get other places until they could be employed again, and to receive support until that time. A portion of those men received one month's benefits from the state organization. This was not all our troubles at that time. At our last conference we made the statement that at every machine mine where the drilling was hard we held the right to ask the company to do the drilling by machines, as provided in the scale. The Pocock coal is extra hard and we refused to drill for three cents. The company tried it with machines but failed, and after considerable friction they agreed to pay five cents per ton, and are paying it now. From this time on we had our regular local troubles, and in the meantime the Massillon Mining Company installed a machine plant at No. 3 and No. 17 mines. They placed in those mines punchers and air chain machines. And in my judgment the air chain machine is inferior to all others and has been worked by the day, the so-called runner getting $3.00 and the so-called scraper getting $2.75. Fellow delegates you will realize the position we were in at No. 3 mine. This mine is in the same territory as the Pocock mine, and to be consistent we had to gain five cents for drilling from the trust company or lose it at Pocock's. I had trouble with the trust company at that time in regard to taking up bottom slate after they chose machines, so together with the drilling question we held a conference with the operators' committee. We used every honorable means to gain those rights that belonged to us, but in the end we were told that they would not grant or consider them.

Myself, Secretary Morgan and Vice President Davis left the committee room fully deterimned to bring this company to realize that we would maintain our rights even at the cost of a strike. I took the proper constitutional course and called President Haskins on the phone. He told me to be at the phone later, and in the meantime he talked to National Vice President Lewis.

When he called me again he told me to use my best judgment and to do what I thought best. Being vested with this power I used the phone and called a strike at all the mines the trust company owned on the following day.

This had the desired effect and a meeting was called by Mr. Hanna at the Cleveland office. We readily convinced Mr. Hanna that we were right and he asked us to use the the phones and telegraph to start the mines to work, which we did, and the following will explain the results:

Cleveland, O., Nov. 30, 1904.

Whereas, In the month of September, the miners, through their officers, made a demand on the Massillon Coal Mining Company for additional pay for drilling machine mined coal, or company do drilling, on account of the hardness of the coal at No. 3 mine, otherwise known as Greenville or Gold Standard, located at Greenville, O., and at a meeting of the representatives of the miners and the Massillon Coal Mining Company at Cleveland, during the month of October, it was agreed to make a test of the drilling in said mine to determine the nature of the drilling in the said mine.

During this test the miners and the operators were to have one representative each; these representatives to make report at a meeting to be held between the miners' officials and the Massillon Coal Mining Company at their Cleveland office. This test was of four weeks' duration and ended on November 19. The meeting between the officials of both parties interested was held in Cleveland on the 29th and 30th of November, and the following agreement was entered into:

As a result of this test, owing to the extraordinary condition of the material existing in the rooms working south off of the right hand butt entry going east, the miners were entitled to two cents additional per ton on account of hardness of the material in this right hand entry, and it was agreed that this should be paid the miners on all rooms going as described above while such conditions existed.

It is further agreed and understood by the undersigned that this is a full and final settlement of this question and does not extend to any other part in this mine or to any other mines operated by the Massillon Coal Mining Company, or have any bearing whatever in future wage settlements in the Massillon district.

Signed for operators—The Massillon Coal Mining Company, by Lute Hornickel, G. H. Hornickel.

Signed for miners—D. H. Sullivan, Robert Legg, John N. Davis, John Morgan, William T. Davis.

In behalf of the three locals at Palmyra I wish to state that while they are isolated from the rest of our district they are a credit to our district. During the year I have had only one occasion to visit that end of the district, and that was to agree on a punching machine scale, which is as follows:

Agreement by and between the South Palmyra Company of Deerfield, O., and the United Mine Workers of America, December 16, 1904, to April 1, 1905.

Shooting, loading and drilling entries per ton, 3½ cents.

Shooting, loading and drilling entries, per ton, the equivalent of a 13½ foot place shall be paid to cutter and loader.

Cutting in rooms, per ton, 24½ cents.

Cutting in entries, 13½ feet wide, per ton, 27½ cents.

Shooting, drilling and loading entries, 13½ feet wide, per ton, 69 cents.

Rule 1—Two loaders to have three places in which to load.

Rule 2—Bottom to be kept up close to face of rooms by company.

Rule 3—Rooms are to be 27 feet in width, with one road in center.

Rule 4—Turning rooms until 27 feet wide and break throughs between entries shall be paid entry prices.

Rule 5—When a miner has no cutting and is prevented from working that day, the company will see to having his shots fired, provided said miner has drilled the holes necessary and prepared shot.

Rule 6—General rules of sub-district No. 3 governing machine mining not herein mentioned to apply in this mine, and any or all customs and rules of Palmyra district not herein mentioned or changed shall remain in force.

Speaking of machines in general I have this to say:

Machines greatly reduce the payroll to the miners as a whole.

Machines increase the amount of coal on the market.

Machines increase the number of men on the road looking for a job.

Machines are a detriment to the miners as a whole in every respect and will continue to be so as long as they are in the hands of private capital and the miners continue to work eight hours per day.

Fellow delegates, the Massillon Coal Mining Company owns the principal part of the mines in our district and it appears that it is their policy to close down a part of their mines at will, regardles of what disadvantage it puts their employes, and they have stated that when a mine is shut down and the tools are taken out the men are no longer their employes and have no claim on their places. Permit me to say that I hope that as long as there is an organization in the Massillon district that it will be its policy that when a mine is shut down for one day, one month or one year that every man will claim the right to go back to his respective place if he so desires. I also claim that when a mine is closed down that every man, while idle, should have his house coal at scale price at the next nearest mine, or be allowed to go into the mine and dig coal for his own use.

During the summer months a few of our mines were closed, others were working a few days a month, and the rest about half time, under a condition of this kind. The five cents per capita per month was insufficient to run the current expenses of the district. To relieve this situation in place of assessing our miners I stated to the state executive board that the state organization had been at little or no expense in my district. Therefore, the board passed a motion to donate the sum of $200 to sub-district No. 3, which was turned over to your secretary.

Gentlemen, as your member on the state executive board I have acted in that capacity to the best of my knowledge in regards to the rest of the state. District President Haskins has called meetings from time to time, and submitted all questions of importance to the board, and all questions acted upon have been unanimous. After four years of acquaintance with our state officers I have every reason to have implicit confidence in their ability and sincerity. The state organization has had a healthy growth during the last few years, and is now thoroughly organized, with a membership of forty thousand.

In numbers our organization is all that we ever hoped it would be. Our conditions are equal to the times, and good feeling exists between miner and operator.

That never to be forgotten year of 1894 should at all times be fresh in the minds of every miner. Remember the year of 1897. But above all other things remember, that if we give capital the same opportunity that we gave it then we will receive a like treatment in return. Many employers of labor are good men, but it has never yet come under my observation where one of them has missed one opportunity to increase his profits, and as long as the present industrial system lasts there is only one thing we can do, stand united on the grand principle of all for each, and each for all.

Gentlemen, a great deal of much interest could be stated in this respect, but as I will have a further report to make under miscellaneous business, I will bring this to a close, and in concluding permit me to thank you, and through you the officers and members of our sub-district, for the confidence and friendship that has existed during the years I have had the honor to be your president. I have, to the best of my ability, defended the interests of the miners that I represented, and looking over those years I have nothing to regret. I know of nothing that I have done that I would not do again under similar circumstances. Some men may have condemned my methods but no man has ever found fault with the result of my methods. I have never hesitated to strike at a wrong whether committed by miner or operator. I have always conceded every man his rights, and whenever I turn your office over to my successor one thing I hope to retain, that is, the good will of my fellow miners.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT LEGG.

Vice President Davis' report covered many of the points included in President Legg's report. In speaking of the two year contract signed by the miners and operators, Vice President Davis said that it had not been satisfactory to the machine runners, particularly at the Pocock mine. This developed trouble which was eventually settled. Speaking of the introduction of machines for coal mining Mr. Davis said:

This is an era of machines. There were machines placed in a few more mines in the district during the year that caused trouble. At No. 3 mine of the Massillon Coal Mining Company both chain and punching machines were put in. Trouble arose over removing bottom, after the chain machine and the drilling question. The matter was brought before the grievance committee. The bottom question was settled, but we could not secure a settlement for the price of drilling. A suspension of work was ordered at all the mines of that company. When the grievance committee were called to meet the company at Cleveland, after being there two days discussing the matter, they made a proposition to have a test for two weeks or a month if necessary. We accepted and the test went on for a month. Two men were put to look after the drilling. At the end of that time another meeting was called at the company's office to try and settle the question. They agreed that we had no right to demand more than the scale called for during the scale year. We said that we asked the company to do the drilling or pay five cents per ton, the same as the Pocock Company did, owing to the fact that the coal was extraordinarily hard. The two men that looked over the drilling, one for the miners and one for the operators, made their report, and according to their report one branch of the mine was harder to drill than the other parts where machines were working.

We secured an advance for drilling in the hardest part, but we could not secure it through all the mine. It was the best we could do, but it was not satisfactory to the men. I believe that a better price should be paid in this district for drilling.

I am glad to say that we have a strong organization in this sub-district. We have gained much through it in the past in advancing prices and bettering conditions, but there is still room for improvement and I hope that we will all endeavor to build up our union and make it as strong and perfect as possible in order that we may be in a position to uphold our prices and conditions when the time comes to make another agreement. We cannot accomplish anything without a concerted action and unity of purpose. We can see the tendency of the times. There is a great desire among the operators to combine their forces into corporations and trusts, and they make every effort to control the price of their product and also the price of labor, and we must prepare ourselves to meet the conditions and the progress of the times.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN N. DAVIS.

At the afternoon session State Secretary Savage was called upon by President Legg for an address and in an eloquent plea he urged that the miners instead of losing interest in their organization, now that work is slow and the prospects are discouraging, should continue to build up the union. Mr.

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moser are visiting relatives and friends in Dalton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Per Lee H. Wagner, of Water street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward White, at their home in Richville avenue, Monday, a daughter.

Miss Georgia Hamilton, of Orrville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. R Williams, in McLain street.

The price of eggs has dropped two cents since Saturday. Grocers are paying 16 cents for them, custo ers 20.

Ben Eaton, a member of the Pennsylvania freight house force, left Wednesday for a week's visit in Pittsburg.

Roscoe Dredde, of Warmington, was discharged from Mt. Airy hospital Sunday after being in the hospital five weeks.

Mrs. Belle Smith, of Steubenville, and John Anderson, of Michigan, are visiting Mrs H. A. Beckley in West South street.

John Conkle and Miss Myrtle Conkle left Wednesday morning for Pittsburg, where Miss Conkle will visit a number of wholesale houses for one week

Millersburg, the capital of Holmes county, at a local option election Monday voted out the saloons by a majority of one hundred and ninety votes.

Mrs. E. W. McFarren, of Saginaw, and Miss Jennie McKeggan, of St. Charles, Mich., left Tuesday for their homes after a two weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Graber, in West Main street.

George Berg, a B. & O. freight conductor, had his right hand caught between two cars while at work near Sterling Tuesday night and was taken to his home in Uhrichsville Wednesday. One finger was torn from the hand.

Edward F. Christman, a well known coal prospector, has purchased the A. E. Witter residence property, in Cecil street, and will take possession in the near future. Mr. Witter is undecided whether or not to buy another property.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempker, rector of St. Mary's church, who has been confined to his residence for the past week with an attack of grip, is reported as being much better, although he is not able yet to conduct services in the church.

Charles D. Crawford, a Wheeling & Lake Erie freight brakeman, fell from the top of an engine tank to the bottom of the coal pit while the engine was at Lodi Tuesday afternoon and was slightly cut about the face and received minor bruises. He was brought to his home Wednesday morning and will be off duty a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. A Per Lee Pease, who left the city last October for a trip around the world, write from a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, on their way to Suez, that Aden, which used to seem so far away, now seems quite near home to Massillon travelers who have been so long in the far East They expect to be in Rome some time this month.

. S. Burd, the real estate dealer, has purchased the business block at the corner of Main and Exchange streets from Mrs. George List. The block was a part of the estate of the late L. Schworm. Mr. Burd would not state the purchase price. He said, however, that the property would not be placed on the market, but would be reserved partly for a business place and partly for his personal use as an office.

The vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Canton met last night and accepted the resignation of the Rev. E. E. Esselbourne, who has been pastor of the church for a number of years past. The resignation will take effect immediately after Easter It is said that the Rev. Mr. Esselbourne will be married to a prominent Canton lady shortly after he has severed his connection with the church.—Canton Morning News.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Griffin, of 27 South East street, entertained about twenty-five friends Tuesday evening, the occasion being a reception given for their son, F. M. Griffin, and his wife. The bride and groom were presented with a fine set of silver teaspoons from the Central Union telephone operators, and a fine set of china dishes from the Independent telephone operators. Many useful articles too numerous to mention were sent in by other friends. The evening was taken up with games and music. Lunch was served at 10 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CAROLINE BAUMAN.

Mrs. Caroline Bauman, aged 56 years, a native of Louisville, died at the state hospital Tuesday of senile dementia. The deceased had been a patient here for fifteen months and was admitted from the county infirmary. The funeral arrangements will not be made until the deceased's relatives are heard from.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Grace Weirich, aged 2 years, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Weirich living near Sippo, died Wednesday morning of pneumonia after a few days' illness. The funeral will be held from the M. E. church in West Brookfield Friday morning. A short service will be held first at the family home at 9 o'clock. The Rev. W. S. Adams will conduct the services.

LIFE OF INFANT WAS IN DANGER.

The Trial of David Fahs Set for Friday Morning.

THE FAMILY HOME WAS BURNED

Mrs. Fahs was Driven from the Home by Her Husband Leaving an Infant Son in the House Which was in Flames in a Short Time—The Child was Rescued by Neighbors.

David Fahs, a resident of the township just west of the city limits, who is charged with assault with intent to kill by setting fire to a house in which an infant was sleeping, was given a preliminary trial in Mayor Bell's court at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge. The case was set for hearing Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Attorney Reinoehl represents the defendant. Bail was fixed at $1,000, which Fahs was unable to furnish and he was again placed in jail.

The facts leading up to the charge are in effect that Mr. Fahs went to the family home on the West Tremont street road beyond the city limits Monday afternoon in an intoxicated condition. He there had trouble with Mrs. Fahs and drove her from the house. She endeavored to take an infant child with her but was prevented from doing so by Mr. Fahs.

Mr. Fahs then gathered together his valuable papers and placed them in his pockets. He later built a fire in an addition to the main part of the house and soon flames were seen by neighbors. Mrs. Fahs had gone to the home of Thomas Moore, a quarter of a mile distant and made known the circumstances. Mr. Moore hastened to the Fahs home and rescued the infant, who had not been injured by Mr. Fahs or the fire, which by this time was rapidly gaining a headway. The firemen from the central engine house were called out but the house was beyond saving and burned to the ground. The loss is about $1,200.

After setting fire to the building, Mr. Fahs went north toward Wooster street. Chief Ertle and Officer Botoner were soon on his trail and later found Mr. Fahs making his way back towards home. He was arrested and placed in jail.

Whether or not Mr. Fahs knew the infant was in the house when he built the fire is not known. While in jail Tuesday he could give no intelligent reply as to the reason for committing the deed. The members of the family are now at the Moore home.

New Drug Store.

Special attention given to prescriptions at Gordon & Fribley's, 81 West Main.

Public Sale.

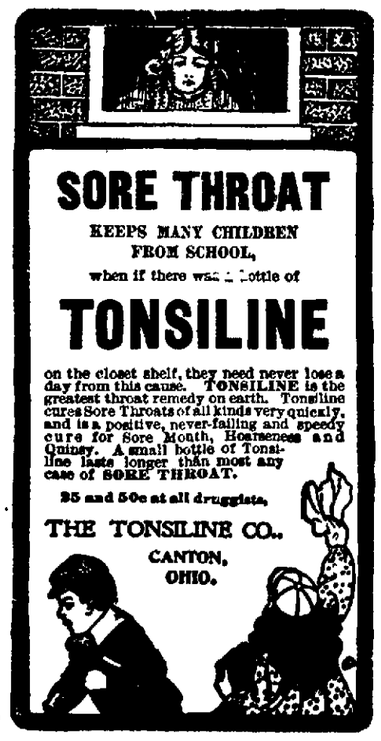
The undersigned will offer at public auction on his farm one mile south of Pigeon Run, four miles west of Navarre and three miles north of Justus, on Wednesday, March 22, 1905, the following described property: Three head of horses, three cows, land roller, Buckeye harvester, harrows, plows, household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Terms: All sums over $5 00 a credit of nine months will be given. All sums of $5.00 or less, cash.

PHIL. RIEDESEL.

Clayton Brenner, Auctioneer.
John Wefler, Clerk.

Sheet Music.

All the latest sheet music at Bammerin's, 57 East Main street.


SORE THROAT
KEEPS MANY CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL,
when if there was a bottle of
TONSILINE
on the closet shelf, they need never lose a day from this cause. TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT.
25 and 50c at all druggists,
THE TONSILINE CO.,
CANTON, OHIO.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hall, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the residence of Mrs. George Hall, the former's mother.

Miss Nellie Snavely and Miss Laura Cupples, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hall.

A large party of Navarre young people attended a dance at the Richwood hotel at Beach City Saturday night.

Clarence Fulton and Charles Davis, of New Philadelphia, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harig, who have been visiting in Navarre for the past week, returned to New Philadelphia Sunday evening.

James Hammer, Thomas Reese, Virgil Axxe and Edward Agnes, of Beach City, spent Sunday here.

The fires in the Colonial glass factory were put out on Saturday. A number of the rollers employed there have gone to Bellaire for work.

JEWMAN.

Newman, March 15.—The veteran teacher D. W. Walter and his Bowman school visited our school Friday. Mr. Walter had been the teacher in this district for about eleven years and is well known here.

Rumor has it that Thomas Price, who is proficient in the art of burning brick, will take charge of that department at Magnolia.

Dr. Jones, of Canal Fulton, was called to our village Monday by the sickness of Theophilus Woodford.

J. A. Freed, of Wilmot, spent Sunday in our village the guest of his son, C. E. Freed, teacher in school district No. 8.

William Noot is recovering after a severe attack of lung trouble.

W. L. DeHoff made a tour around Akron, Barberton and Canton the past week.

A number of young people from Massillon were chaperoned in our village by Charles D. Reese last Sunday.

The Sunday school social for the red and blue button contest will be held at the church Saturday evening, March 25, when it is expected that all friends of the school will be present and if there is not enough ice cream and cake to go around we feel there will be no scarcity of crackers and cheese. An elegant programme is being arranged for the entertainmnt of all who may attend.

J. H. Hansberger, of Navarre, spent part of last week with his son, Charles Hansberger, and family.

Work at our mines continues very dull and some of our men are in hopes the Ft. Wayne railroad will begin work on the grade.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, March 15.—Preaching service Sunday at 10:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Graber, of Dalton, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Walters, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Levers.

Some of our young people attended literary at Stanwood Monday evening.

Clarence Shetler and Miss Daisy Truby spent Saturday evening with Nellie Snavely.

The Misses Martha and Mary Erb visited Elma and Lura Oberlin Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Oberlin spent Sunday with Mr. Smith.

G. R. Snavely visited his parents at Massillon Monday.

The primary school closed Friday. There will be a month's vacation before the spring term begins.

Miss Goldie Truby visited Edna Snavely Sunday.

Miss Bessie Heims has returned after several weeks' absence. She has been spending the time with her grandparents near Beach City.

Samuel Kandle will move on the Redessel farm near Cross Roads today.

JUSTUS.

Justus, March 15.—Samuel Marchand had a horse hurt in a picket fence last week. A veterinary surgeon was called in.

Isaac Carmichael has moved in from the west to help his father on the latter's farm.

The Union Telephone Company will put up the poles from Justus to Navarre this week.

Abram Marchand was at home on Sunday.

Clyde McFarren, from near Stanwood, visited relatives here on Sunday.

M. A. Boughman intends to batch this coming summer.

The No. 5 mine has shut down for a while.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebaonn, March 15.—The pupils of the West Lebanon school are preparing for an entertainment in the near future.

The Chatelain heirs are going to hold a public sale on their premises one mile south of town on Thursday.

John Budd expects to move to Dalton this spring. He has purchased a home there.

The coal bank at this place is working very unsteadily.

Robert Bashford is breaking up housekeeping this spring and expects to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. John Hauenstein.

McDONALDSVILLE.

McDonaldsville, March 15. — Miss Edna Kahnen, of this place, and Edward Kline, of New Berlin, were married last week. The boys gave them a regular old-fashioned belling at the home of the bride's father, Jacob Kohnen.

John Lutz and Anna DeLong likewise donned the matrimonial yoke quietly on Thursday last. They will reside in the Schafrath home, west of town.

Lincoln Dumro wears a bright smile but a somewhat worried look, and says "It's only another girl."

The lecture given by Mrs. J. F. Rose at the U. E. church at this place was well attended. Her subject was concerning the life of a christian.

Allen Apley, of Akron, spent Sunday in this little burg.

The teachers' institute, held at the school house at this place on Friday afternoon and evening, was quite a success.

Samuel Metz will have a sale on the 15th.

LEGENDS OF OHIO GOLD FIELDS.

Indians Knew and Guarded Secret.

TREASURES OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Stories of Sp ctral Guardians Have Been Revived by Recent Discoveries of Gold Bearing Quartz—A Wooster Correspondent Visits Mt. Eaton and its Vicinity.

A special correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer writing from Wooster, retails in a picturesque manner the stories regarding precious metal laid in the farms of Wayne county which have been revived there recently by the discoveries of gold bearing quartz, already told about in The Independent. The writer says:

There is much excitement among the people at Mt. Eaton, Wayne county, over the discovery of gold bearing quartz on several farms in the vicinity. The reports of the findings have gone out and within the last few days parties claiming to represent Cleveland and Columbus capitalists have been on the ground trying to obtain leases. As a result of the discovery of gold old superstitions are recalled and many wierd tales of the long ago, when the white man and the Indian were struggling for supremacy, are being told.

The story of the precious metal in this section is not new. The grandfathers tell that in early days the Indians knew not only of the presence of gold and silver, but also of lead mines that were of such richness that the metal could be hammered out of the rocks and molded into bullets. That was in the days when the old Indian trail between Steubenville and Sandusky was maintained, it being the passageway between the lakes and the river. The river Indians could always get a supply of lead and frequently bartered it with the whites. Many a red cheeked maiden had ornaments made of beaten gold or silver and the whites made great efforts to ascertain where they got the supply.

Spies were sent after the Indians to watch them, and it is said that they had been followed a number of times both from the river and lake regions, and the trail was invariably lost at a point near Wilmot and Mt. Eaton.

Paul Feiguni, a French settler, who is living the life of a recluse in this vicinity, is said to have learned some of the secrets from his ancestors, who took part in the French and Indian wars. It is not believed, however, that he ever succeeded in locating the spot, possibly for the reason that the ancient landmarks and bearing trees have disappeared. Joseph Grant, an old gold digger, now in the county infirmary, is another man who is thought to have information that would be valuable to the present crowd of gold seekers.

There are many superstitions hanging about Rocky Dale summit. Ever since the settlement of the country it has been reported that ghosts have been seen in that section, that hollow sounds as of clanking chains in subterranean caverns startle late travelers even to this day, and there are those who believe that the sp rits of departed Indians are trying to scare the white man away from the rich treasures that were so sacredly guarded during the days of the ascendency of the red man. The old state stage road ran along near this point and it was then considered a very spooky place. Stage robbers, taking advantage of the superstition, frequently held up the stage, depending upon the fears of the people to aid them in plying their nefarious trade.

Dr. A. R. Ricksecker, of Mt. Eaton, is said to be on the inside of one of the movements to locate the treasures, but he has the faculty of looking wise and saying nothing. He is not, however, in the party that is leasing land near the farm where the gold is said to have been found. The Blanchard farm and old Pinkerton homestead are looked upon as promising spots for investigation. It is said that in early days a diagram with a link or two missing was in possession of one of the settlers, and that it is in the hands of someone in this vicinity now, but this secret is kept as closely as that of the Indians more than a century ago.

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which makes the food more digestible and wholesome. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly endorse and recommend it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A spring tonic that makes rich, red blood. Brings health and happiness to the whole family. Nothing equals Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea as a spring tonic. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

The Ideal Co.

"SUPPLE and LUSTROUS" Thus are the spring dress goods described by the leading fashion magazines. And what is more beautiful and lustrous than a Sicilian or a Mohair? At both our stores we are showing well selected lines of these materials both in plains and fancies.

At 50c a yard we have some exceptionally good values in

Mohairs,
Panamas,
Cashmeres,
Novelties.

Also some rich values in Jamestowns, Sicilians, Poliennes, Broadcloths, and Panama Voiles.

TRIMMINGS.

Competent judges tell us we excel in this line and when you see the beautiful new Braids, Persian Band, Appliques, Sequim Flouncings and separate ornaments, you'll acknowledge it yourself.

McCall's Patterns and Magazines for April at
THE WEST SIDE STORE.

Soiled Quilts.
Used in decorating during Linen Sale 39c, 59c, 69c, Fringed Quilt..... 98c

THE Bee Hive

Table Oil Cloth 8c.
A line of about 25 pieces to be closed out quickly at per yard 8c

New Spring Suits.

THE NEW SUITS have been arriving in numbers and we are now showing in pleasing variety, the prettiest styles that will be seen this season. Special attention is drawn to our lines of Misses' and Small Ladies' Suits which have just been put on display.

The first shipment of the famous Max Wersba High Class Suits has arrived—showing the very latest cut of Skirts with natty Eton Jackets—browns, blues and greens..... **$35.00** to **$40.00**

Silk Suits—made in Eton Jacket styles in black, brown, navy and black and white checks. These suits are very handsome and are especially desirable for summer wear **$25.00** to **$45.00**

Misses' Suits.

Some new arrivals which are very attractive in their up-to-date stylish effects and which are surprising suit values at the prices.

Made of cheviot in brown, blue and tan, kilted skirt and silk lined jacket, made in pretty collarless blouse style with peplum and fancy braid and button trimmings **$10.00**

Cheviot Suits with silk vest jacket, satin lined; leg o'mutton sleeves and pretty cuffs; wide silk braid trimmings; pleated style skirt **$12.50**

Two styles of Suits; blouse jacket with high fancy silk belt and Persian band trimmings; kilted skirt; coat style of herringbone cheviot, beautifully stitched, satin lined jacket, new style sleeve and pleated skirt **$15.00**

Domestics Specials

For ten days the following low prices will be in force:

3,000 yds Brown Muslin, 40 inches wide, regular price 7c..... 5c

2,000 yds. Seersucker Ginghams, all new goods; stripes and plaids, good for boys' shirts, 10c quality..... 8c

2,500 yds. Dark Percales—book fold, usually sells at 10c, Ten Days' Sale. 6¼c

4,000 yds Mill Ends of Calicoes, all new goods—5 to 10 yd. lengths, worth 6¼c 4½c

Apron Check Ginghams, yd 4½c

Things are not just right at Washington, for, while $7,000,000 goes to the development of agriculture, $200,000,000 is wanted for more battleships.

Where a tree has ample room to grow and develop its root system will be found to correspond in area occupied to the size and spread of its top.

The principal item of export from the Philippine Islands is hemp, the value of the hemp exported last year being $21,791,660. Tobacco and copra come next, valued at about $2,000,000 each.

Nearly every live thing except the family cat and dog is fond of well prepared corn silage—cows, young stock, the fattening steers, the sheep, the hogs, the chickens. A food which is so generally palatable to all kinds of stock should be provided for them.

With the wire fence as cheap as it is today, there is really no excuse for using any other material for the purpose of inclosing the farm and dividing the fields. And, it matters not whether it is a sheep, hog, horse or cattle fence which is required, the wire, either woven or barbed, is still the cheapest and best fencing material. The old rail fence, the board fence and the osage orange hedge have all been made back numbers by the wire fence.

Zero weather is all right during the winter season, but 20 to 30 below zero settles the fate of a world of tender things. It fixes peaches, all the European and Japanese plums, most of our best raspberries (if not covered), blackberries and all the choice eastern varieties of apples, the fruit list of the great northwest being limited by this excess of cold to a very small number of varieties of all fruits. It compels heavy bills for fuel and protection both for man and beast. People who live where the mercury never gets below zero have much to be thankful for.

Fourteen pounds of sugar for a dollar is a standing reproach to the wisdom of our statesmen in framing the revenue laws of the country when, with common sense legislation on the sugar question, every citizen of the country could just as well as not have twenty-six pounds. With vast stretches of sugar producing country and 13,000,000 heathen who can do little else save raise cane, why not make it possible for the common people of this country to benefit in a small way from the benevolent and humanitarian schemes of the government and bust one of the biggest and meanest trusts in the whole country at the same time? "Twenty-six pounds of sugar for a dollar" would make a good slogan for some political party in the near future.

A friend writes that he has every reason to believe that his neighbor's bird dog is killing his chickens, though he has not been able to get any positive proof of the fact, and wants to know what he should do under the circumstances. This is one of those annoying neighborhood messes in which we do not like to take a hand and which generally settle themselves somehow or other. We think under the circumstances we should ask the neighbor to shut up the dog on suspicion, and if the loss of the chickens ceased it would be pretty conclusive evidence that the dog was guilty. Then the dog might be quietly disposed of on purely circumstantial evidence and on general principles, as is often done; then our friend might stand guard over his chicken yard and locate the culprit, which, after all, might prove to be a mink from the creek or a skunk from the cornfields or an old owl from the big timber. It takes pretty good evidence to convince any man that either his boy or his dog is much of a sinner.

When winter seizes the great northwest prairie country in its grip there is a poor show for all forms of wild life. As one rides over the country on a train he will occasionally see a few prairie chickens feeding in some cornfield, a rabbit or a jack will start out from under a culvert or out of the weeds by the right of way, an owl or hawk may be seen lazily skimming some weedy fence row for a stray mouse, a bunch of snowbirds are busily engaged on a weed patch, and a few crows brave the cold for the rich picking in some feed lot. Here and there the track of a prairie wolf may be noted as he foraged the previous night for stray rabbits and mice. Once in awhile the great snowy owl will drift down from his arctic home and find himself a stranger in a strange land and an easy victim for the man with a gun, while here and there a red fox may be seen loping over the endless white of the prairie. The sparrow braves the wintry weather as well as any of his tribe and finds warm roosting places in the barns, sheds and outbuildings of the farm. In the groves the sapsucker and nuthatch may be found and an occasional blackbird in some manner left behind at the time of his folks' migration last fall.

It is the money a man does not spend, the food he does not eat and the enemies he does not have that make him rich, healthy and popular.

The farther north any variety of corn is grown the more flinty will it become until we reach the latitude where none but the purely flint types can be grown.

Some men are finding that it pays to top dress the corn after it is planted and up, which can be readily done with a manure spreader. There are nearly always spots in every field which are greatly benefited by this treatment.

Our friend found the same rule worked with his flock of sheep as applies to all of this crossing business. He thought he could get a better type of sheep by crossing the Shropshire and Cotswold and at the end of three years found himself with just a very ordinary flock of scrub sheep.

Wherever the plan of dragging the dirt highway after a rain has been followed the past season the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The tile draining of the dirt road and the smoothing and dragging it after a rain are the two most practical things recently developed toward insuring improved highways at little cost.

No cereal is so cosmopolitan as the wheat plant. It does well in Texas and at Medicine Hat, in Mexico and Manitoba; it has no limitations of longitude, but few as to soils and seasons, and is more indifferent to the limitations of a varying rainfall than any other cereal. It only demands a virgin soil, a hundred days of growing weather and enough rain to keep its feet wet.

Two lots of range cattle were marketed this winter in Chicago, each lot of the same age. One lot brought $3.25 per hundredweight and the other $4.75. The stock had the same range in Dakota, and the difference in price is wholly explained by the fact that one owner gave his cattle no feed or care during the winter and the other cared for and fed his stock during the period when the snows covered the native grasses. This case shows that it pays a man to be humane.

We have always followed the plan, where there was a marked choice in the doing of different parts of a given piece of work, of doing the hardest and worst part first, applying this as a principle to all the work of life. We have always found that it paid, though of course the natural tendency is to do the easy things first. The hard and the disagreeable things done and out of the way, it is always a pleasure to finish up the work. Then the longer the hard things are put off the harder they seem to do.

A reader complains that he cannot use forty cent corn to produce twenty cent butter. Guess he is right when he feeds it to his cows in the ear. Corn is a mighty poor ration for the milk cow. It may be used to good advantage fed as silage, and well cured corn fodder is all right, but ear corn should be sold and bran, oats and clover hay bought with the proceeds to feed the cow. More dairymen fall down on this corn proposition than any other one thing, they reasoning that if a cow has all the corn she can use she ought to give lots of milk when she can no more do it than could the Hebrews make bricks without straw in the olden time. To learn how to feed a cow is one of the very first essentials in successful dairying.

Whether an incubator can be made a profitable thing for the average poultry raiser depends upon the kind of incubator and the kind of person who runs it. We have known many a case where the owner of an incubator really wanted to kill the maker of it about the time when the first hatching came off, and then we have known others who thought they were the greatest invention of the age. It is entirely possible now to secure incubators which if given reasonable care and attention will give good results. A great advantage connected with their use is in being able to raise early chickens, which for every purpose are worth very much more than late ones. The man of the house rarely takes kindly to an investment of money in this machine by his wife, and if, as sometimes happens, she gets only four chicks from six dozen eggs most men are mean enough to never forget it and use the fact as a strong point in almost any sort of a connubial row.

Three years ago a reader of these notes, a mechanic living in a western city, wrote inquiring where he had better go to get a cheap farm. He said that he had a wife and six children and had managed to save up about $1,000, but thought that if he could get a piece of good cheap land he could greatly better his chances. He was a Scandinavian, and, as is always the case with people of this nationality, not only he himself, but his good wife and the children, were industrious workers. We recommended him to go and take a look at the cheap lands of southern Missouri. We had forgotten all about the matter until a few days since, when we received a letter from him from his home in Missouri expressing his thanks for being directed to that locality. He said he now had a good farm of 280 acres, one half heavy oak timber, the other half under cultivation, was greatly pleased with the country and was doing fine. He said that they had all worked very hard, but had much to show for it—fine crops, lots of fruit and a marked increase in the value of his land. He sent samples of the corn grown by him the past season, which was very fine indeed. Other men, being alike willing to work, can doubtless do just as well as has done our friend.

TREE PLANTING.

The question of tree planting is always an important one each year all through the prairie regions of the west and, for that matter, in much of the east as well, for the whole country has millions of acres which could better be devoted to tree culture than to any other purpose. In many cases a timber grove may be obtained without planting by simply caring for a lot on which trees are already started. Some of the finest groves of thrifty timber to be found in the west were simply brush lands forty years ago. But, assuming that one must plant trees in order to secure a grove, what shall be plant? For the country north of latitude 42 the white ash, the Scotch and white pine, the larch, the black walnut and the soft maple are among the most desirable kinds, while south of that latitude the chestnut and the catalpa will be very desirable additions to the list. Soft maple is a very fast growing and useful wood, will bear crowding and is a good tree to plant with other slower growing kinds, as it can be removed later as such trees need the room. The cottonwood will not bear crowding and only does well on rich and moist soils. The willow should not be ignored entirely, as no other tree will take its place on wet ground. One job of tree planting which is fearfully neglected is that of furnishing the grounds of the country schoolhouse with shade and beauty. A country schoolhouse set down on a prairie with not a tree in sight is a blot on the landscape and a poor testimonial to the public spirit of the patrons of the school. There should be trees around every farm home—shade trees for the yard and a timber belt, preferably of evergreens, for the entire homestead. Any man with a farm of 160 acres can well afford to have ten acres of his farm in trees. Trees add much to the beauty of the landscape and the value of the farm where they are properly set along the highways. They should not be in the shape of a willow or osage orange hedge untrimmed, but be trees planted 100 feet apart and trimmed up so as not to serve as blockaders of the highways in winter. Then there should be fruit trees furnishing every farmer all the fruit he needs, while the creek bottoms, the bare hillsides too steep to cultivate and the wet places should each be set to growing trees. Any man can add $1,000 to the selling value of his farm by the proper and judicious planting of trees.

ONION CULTURE.

We have had several inquiries relative to the growing of an onion crop—how to prepare the soil, how much seed to sow, the probable yield per acre and price. For some years past we have grown one acre of onions each year on the farm. The average yield has been about 600 bushels per acre and the average price received about 40 cents per bushel, while the average cost to produce the crop has been about $75. We aim to select a piece of land which has had thorough cultivation and been kept free from weeds the previous year, as this greatly simplifies the work of keeping the onion crop clean. The soil should be rich enough to produce at least seventy bushels of corn to the acre. The field is plowed in the fall, then disked and harrowed fine in the spring, all trash being removed with a hand rake if necessary. The seed at the rate of about three pounds per acre should be sowed just as early as possible in the spring with a hand seeder in rows about fourteen inches apart. The weeder should be run over the field—the knife cultivator which comes with the seeding attachment—just as soon as the onions show above ground, and this should be repeated from time to time while the crop is growing, doing it at least once a week if it is a dry time in order to conserve the moisture. If the field is clean one hand weeding will be sufficient, but this must be thoroughly and carefully done when the onions are about six inches high. When the crop is ripe it should be pulled and thrown into windrows and be allowed to lie there for a matter of two weeks, when the onions may be topped and sacked. We have found the best variety to be the Red Globe. Even at the price named they are a profitable crop to grow, and it often happens that they will bring more money, and, on the other hand, they may be entirely unsalable, but this does not often happen. One should raise enough to make a car load if he raises any at all, as with a car load a foreign market can be sought.

THE PERMANENT PASTURE.

All through the west the permanent pasture becomes almost of necessity a blue grass pasture, this grass gradually and surely driving out all other types of grass and monopolizing the pasture. While it is a most valuable pasture grass, coming early and staying late, it still is often very disappointing during July and August, when the hot, dry weather comes. We have found that the best way to use such a pasture is to feed half of it at once, leaving one half to grow while the other half is being fed off. Overstocking the pasture is a common mistake and is more responsible for bare, weedy and unproductive pastures than any other one thing. Where such pastures have become weedy, with a poor growth and stand of blue grass, they may be greatly helped by a good disking early in the spring, a thorough harrowing and the sowing of some clover seed, while it should never be forgotten that there is no place where the manure of the farm will bring larger returns than when spread upon the pasture.

Jno Trigg

Sporting Talk.

T. C. McDowell, a New Ally of Ed Corrigan---Tarpon Fishing.

Thomas C. McDowell is the president of the recently organized American Jockey club formed by Edward Corrigan, "the master of Hawthorne," to wage war on the Western Jockey club.

McDowell is one of the best known horsemen in America. He has divided his racing ventures fairly evenly between the east and west and is highly respected in both sections. McDowell

THOMAS C. M'DOWELL, PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

comes from the heart of the blue grass region and is a descendant of the most famous of Kentuckians, Henry Clay. He represents the best of the good old time southern element which early became attached to the sport of racing.

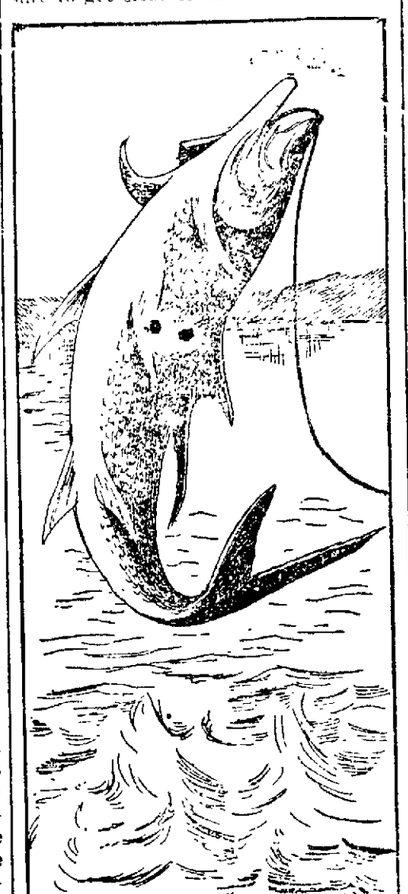
In securing his consent to become president of the new circuit Corrigan has made a shrewd move, for no man who has ever been affiliated with racing in the west stands higher among the better class of patrons of the sport. Those who know McDowell and his quiet disposition are surprised that he should in any way take active part in the impending trouble. The weight of his personal influence is likely to be quite a factor.

Tarpon fishing is on in full swing in southern waters. Many large catches have occurred in Florida of late.

Tarpon fishing has become one of the most popular sports of the winter resorts. Sportsmen find plenty of opportunity for excitement in landing the big fish. The tarpon, which is a member of the herring family, is much larger than the ordinary herring or shad and often grows to be six feet long, weighing in the neighborhood of 150 pounds.

The fisherman who makes an effort to land one of these fall grown tarpons, or the smaller ones for that matter, will find a hard struggle on hand before he can get it on terra firma. The tarpon always makes a game fight for liberty and in his struggles often leaps over the boat in which the fisherman sits or stands. In this way the occupants of the boat have been seriously injured by being struck by the tarpon.

The tarpon may be taken with a rod and reel, and this way is sure to result in an exciting experience. Modern Izaak Waltons after hooking a tarpon will take plenty of time and be sure to get close to shore before trying



A SIX FOOT FLORIDA TARPON FIGHTING DESPERATELY FOR HIS LIFE.

to land the fish, so that they can get out of the boat and not be struck by one of the tarpon's jumps.

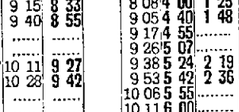
The tarpon is found only in the warm waters which wash the shores of the southern states. His principal food is other fish, like the mullet, of which he is especially fond. It is thought he learned to jump so far up by trying to catch mullet, which are known jumpers. The tarpon is a strong jawed fish, and his mouth opens on the top of the snout, not at the end, as with other fish. As a food the tarpon is best during the winter or early spring.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

COLLEGE

Duff's imparts a sound Business Education, giving young men and women a start in life, enabling them to earn a livelihood in this age of commerce. No summer vacation; enter at any time. Wm. H. Duff, Pres., Pittsburg, Pa.

Bear in mind that the Wa columns is a good investmen

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., Pa.
Mention this paper

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.
Florence G. Miller's Admr. vs. T. W. McCue et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 1, 1905,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as the southwest corner of Section Twenty (20), in Township One (1), Range Ten (10), of said county and state, and contains one hundred and sixty (160) acres. Located about one mile north of North Lawrence, on the Lawrence and Canal Fulton road

Appraised at Eighty-Five Hundred ($8500) Dollars.

TERMS:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.
TIBBALS & FRANK, Attorneys.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the

18th Day of March, 1905,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit: Situated in the township of Tuscarawas, and known as and being a part of fractional section Number Seven (7) Township No. Twelve (12) Range Ten (10) beginning at the Southwest corner of a lot of land owned in A. D. 1892, by Elizabeth Shorb, formerly owned by Daniel Cope, running East on the South line of Elizabeth Shorb's land to a corner on the land of James Fry; thence South on said line far enough by running West parallel with the North line of said tract to the West line of said fractional section to contain eight acres by running North to the place of beginning, be the same more or less, but subject, to all legal highways. Said premises being on the county line road running North from the Massillon and Wooster road, and being ½ mile West of East Greenville.

Said property is appraised at $000.

Terms of Sale, cash.

JACOB F. MYERS, SR.,
Administrator of the estate of Henry Myers, deceased.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div
Pennsylvania Lines.
Time Table of Passenger Trains-Cent'l Time

Westward.	23	9	15	41	31	403
	AM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*3 15	*7 00	*6 30	15 00	1*35	11*30
Beaver Falls.. "	.....	8 03	7 26	6 23	2 37	12 21
Columbiana.. "	.....	.....	.....	7 43	3 40	.....
Leetonia..... "	.....	9 02	.....	7 52	3 46	f1 13
Salem ..... "	.....	9 15	8 33	8 08	4 00	1 25
Alliance... "	5 35	9 40	8 55	9 05	4 40	1 48
Maximo..... "	.....	.....	.....	9 17	4 55	.....
Louisville.. "	.....	.....	.....	9 26	5 07	.....
Canton..... "	6 07	10 11	9 27	9 38	5 24	2 19
Massillon... "	.....	10 28	9 42	9 53	5 42	2 36
Lawrence... "	.....	.....	.....	10 06	5 55	.....
BurtonCity "	.....	.....	.....	10 11	6 00	.....
Orrville..... "	.....	10 54	10 04	10 20	6 15	3 00
Smithville.. "	.....	.....	.....	10 28	6 25	.....
Wooster..... "	.....	11 12	10 22	10 36	6 35	3 15
Shreve..... "	.....	.....	.....	10 52	6 55	.....
Big Prairie.. "	.....	.....	.....	11 02	7 02	.....
Lakeville... "	.....	.....	.....	11 10	7 10	.....
Loudonville.. "	.....	.....	.....	11 24	7 22	3 43
Perrysville.. "	.....	.....	.....	11 33	7 30	.....
Lucas..... "	.....	.....	.....	11 45	7 46	.....
Mansfield.. "	8 00	12 16	11 24	12 00	8 05	4 15
Crestline...ar.	8 43	12 45	11 50	12 55	12 25	P.M.
Bucyrus.....lv.	.....	1 08	12 13	3 17	P.M.	17 00
Lima..... "	10 24	2 38	1 40	5 05		7 30
Van Wert.. "	.....	3 20	2 22	5 55		9 28
Ft. Wayne ar.	11 50	4 10	3 15	7 00		10 16
Warsaw .....lv.	.....	5 23	4 28	8 27		11 25
Plymouth.. "	1 29	6 04	5 08	9 10		1 13
Valparaiso "	.....	7 11	6 08			2 10
Chicago....ar.	4 00	8 45	7 35			3 36
	PM	PM	AM	PM		5 30
						PM

EASTWARD. LEAVE	22	8	6	36	30
	PM	PM	PM	AM	AM
Chicago....	*1 00	*3 00	11*45	.....	*7 30
Valp'raiso	2 27	4 36	1 43	.....	9 20
Plymouth.	3 29	5 49	3 00	5 50	10 30
Warsaw ...	4 06	6 18	3 53	6 34	11 15
Ft. WAYNE ar.	5 10	7 40	5 15	7 50	12 30
Van Wert....lv.	6 03	8 39	6 27	8 55	1 55
Lima.....	6 49	9 30	7 21	9 41	2 51
Bucyrus..	8 19	11 15	9 24	11 29	4 44
Crestline.	8 50	11 50	10 00	11 55	5 25
Mansfield..	9 13	12 15	10 27	AM	5 50
Lucas.....			10 37		6 03
Perrysville			10 48		6 15
Loudonv'le			10 57		6 24
Lakeville..			11 10		6 38
Big Prairie			11 14		6 42
Shreve.....			11 25		6 54
Wooster..	1.....	1 15	11 41		7 10
Smithville			12 16		7 22
Orrville....	10 30	1 40	12 31		7 35
BurtonCity			12 36		7 41
Lawrence..			12 42		7 47
Massillon.	10 52	2 06	12 57		8 03
Canton.....	11 10	2 27	1 16		8 23
Louisville.			1 29		k
Maximo ...			k		k
ALLIANCE....	11 45	3 05	2 15		9 00
Salem.....	12 06	3 27	2 44		P.M.
Leetonia...			2 56		10 18
Col'mb'na			3 04		10 25
BeaverF'ls	V	4 37	3 10		11 30
ar. PITTSBURGH	2 15	5 50	5 30		1 00
	AM	AM	PM		PM

Meals. | Sleeping and Dining Cars. | Sleeping Cars. | k Flag Stop.

Train leaving Crestline at 7 00 a. m. for Chicago is No. 39. No. 24 leaves Chicago *7 30 p. m., Orrville 4 12 a. m., Canton *4 48 a. m., arrives Pittsburgh *7 45 a. m.

No. 405 leaves Alliance 10 55 p. m. daily, Canton 11 25 p. m., stops at Massillon, Orrville and Wooster on flag for passengers for Mansfield and points west. Arrives Mansfield 1 25 a. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. v Stops on notice to conductor to discharge passengers. k Flag stop to let off passengers from stations west of Canton and take on passengers for points east of Alliance. x Flag stop to let off passengers from west of Crestline.

No. 34 leaves Mansfield Sundays only 6 25 a. m.; arrives Pittsburgh 12 40 p. m.

Dark Face Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville, connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 24, 32, 36, 403** and **41** and for Columbus by **Nos. 6, 30, 15, 31, 32** and **41. Nos. 23, 15, 403** and **8** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 6** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. SAMUEL MOODY, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. E. A. FORD, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr.
2-7-05-O PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wabash System W & L. E. R. R.
Local time table in effect Jan. 8, 1905.

East Bound	2 daily	28 daily	20 daily ex sun	16 daily	4 daily
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv St. Louis....	9 05	8 30		12 30	
" Chicago.....	11 00	A. M.	P. M.	3 00	
" Toledo.....	A8 40	10 32	4 30	11 15	
" Fremont.....	9 51	11 57	5 50		
" Clyde.....	10 05	12 15	6 05		
" Bellevue.....	10 18	12 31	6 19		
" Monroeville	10 33	12 50	6 35		
" Norwalk...	10 45	1 02	6 45	1 03	
" Orrville	12 30	3 03	9 08		
" Massillon...	12 58	3 37	9 47	3 08	12 25
" Navarre....	1 10	3 50	No. 6		12 45
" Bowerston..		4 58	daily		1 58
" Jewett.....	2 30	5 20	8 30		2 35
Ar Pittsburg..	4 30	7 55		6 35	4 30
	P. M.	7 20	10 05	A. M.	4 45
" Steubenville		6 55	9 50		3 55
" Martins Fer.		6 25			4 05
" Wheeling....					P.M.

West Bound	3 daily	7 daily	15 daily	5 daily	19 daily
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wheeling...		6 25		12 50	
" Martins Fer.		6 35		1 00	
" Steubenville		6 25		12 35	
" Pittsburg...	6 00		12 30		7 30
" Jewett.....	8 25	8 15	2 30	2 35	
" Bowerston..	8 52	No 21		3 05	
" Navarre....	10 05	ex sun	3 50	4 28	
" Massillon..	10 19	6 43	4 03	4 40	10 50
" Orrville..	10 57	7 14	4 33		
" Norwalk...	12 58	9 19	6 27		1 00
" Monroeville	1 09	9 30	6 36		
" Bellevue ..	1 27	9 48	6 52		
" Clyde.....	1 43	10 05	7 05		
" Fremont..	2 00	10 20	7 20		
Ar Toledo U. D.	3 30	11 45	8 40		2 40
" Chicago	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A 10 02
" St Louis....	7 30		8 04		1 45
					P. M.

Cleveland Div. Going North all daily	31 A. M.	33 A. M.	35 P. M.	45 P. M.
Lv Massillon	6 30		12 25	3 37
" Navarre.....	6 55	10 08	3 00	4 25
" Canton.....	7 25	10 38	3 27	4 55
Ar Cleveland.....	9 40	12 45	5 20	7 10

Going South all daily	32 A. M.	34 A. M.	30 P. M.	46 P. M.
Lv Cleveland.....	7 00	10 05	5 45	4 00
Ar Canton.....	9 05	12 15	8 04	5 57
" Massillon.....	10 19		8 55	
Lv Navarre, south....	9 37			6 30
Ar Zanesville	12 10			9 06
	P. M.			

C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Time table effective Nov. 27, 1904

EAST Read Down.	†14	†6	†8	†7	†15	†5	42
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Cleveland.....		7 40	1 00	5 30	6 00	6 00	
Liverpool		8 12		6 28	6 57	6 57	
Lester		8 46		6 42	7 10	7 10	
Medina.....		8 55		6 57	7 22	7 22	
Seville		9 14		7 21	7 46	7 46	
Sterling.....		9 20		7 29	7 58	7 58	
Easton.....		9 32		7 41	8 06	8 05	
Ar. Akron.....		10 86	2 10				
Lv Akron U. D.....	6 00	7 30	2 15				
Warwick.....	6 27	9 46	2 42	7 55	8 15	8 15	
Canal Fulton.....	6 36	9 54	2 48	8 05	8 28	8 28	
Massillon.....	6 58	10 15	3 07	8 25	8	8	
Canal Dover.....	7 4	11 0	3 51				
N Philadelphia.....	7 50	11 10	3 57				
Uhrichsville.....	8 12	11 30	4 15				
Freeport.....	8 48	12 0	4 51				
Flushing	9 13	12 38	5 19				
Bridgeport.....	10 25	1 45	6 30				
			P				

WEST Read Up.	†1	†11	†17	†15	641
	A M	A M	P M	P M	A M
Cleveland.....	8 50	11 50	6 15	9 50	10 05
Liverpool.....	7 51		5 25		9 12
Lester.....	7 38		5 14		9 02
Medina.....	7 22		5 01		8 48
Seville.....	6 59		4 37		8 28
Sterling.....	6 53		4 31		8 17
Easton.....	6 40		4 18		8 06
Ar. Akron.....		10 86		8 38	
Lv Akron U D.....	8 40	10 35		8 36	8 4
Warwick.....	6 27	10 00	4 07	7 55	7 55
Canal Fulton.....	6 18	9 48	4 01	7 88	7 42
Massillon.....	6 00	9 29	3 39	7 18	7 80
Canal Dover.....		8 42	2 55	6 31	
N Philadelphia.....		8 35	2 45	6 25	
Uhrichsville.....		8 12	2 29	6 07	
Freeport.....		7 40	1 58	5 29	
Flushing		7 16	1 29	4 57	
Bridgeport.....		6 15	12 20	3 40	

	†22	†26		†21	†25
				P M	P M
	4 00	6 40	Lorain.....	9 50	6 20
	4 17	6 55	Elyria.....	9 31	5 50
	5 00	7 35	Lester.....	8 50	5 10

Main Line	Read down *14 P M	*6 P M	†8 P M	Read up. †7 A M	*15 A M	*5 A M
Chicago	10 80	8 30	10 40	5 30	7 40	9 00
Chicago Jc.....	6 15a	11 25	5 45p	9 55a	1120p	1 50
Sterling.....	7 50		7 15	8 18	9 42	
Warwick.....	8 15	1 17	7 40	5 57	9 18	12 01
Akron.....	8 40	1 40	8 10	7 38	9 50	1136p
			*10	*9		
Akron.....	8 50	1 47	2 15	11 40	8 36	11 31
Pittsburg.....	2 15p	8 00	9 00	7 50	4 30	8 05
Washington.....	2 42a	4 42p	6 30a	1*8		1100a
Baltimore.....	3 51	6 00	7 55	8 00		10 00
Philadelphia.....	6 00	8 10	0 1.	6 18		7 40
New York.....	8 20	10 28	1223p	4 12		12 27

*Sunday only. †Daily. ‡Except Sunday. f Flag stops. W. H. RUOB, Ticket Agent.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with Geo W. Weedon, District Passenger Agent Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS R'Y.

Trains Run on Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	508	506
	a m	p m	p m
CLEVELAND.....lv	*9 10	*1 30	9 00
Hudson..... "	9 08	1 35	9 5.
AKRON ..... " ar	9 35	2 08	10 15
AKRON ..... " lv	9 35	2 08	10 30
Barberton.....	9 51	2 20	10 30
ORRVILLE..... " ar	10 30	3 00	11 00
ORRVILLE..... " lv	10 30	3 00	11 0
Millersburg.....	11 10	3 47	11 34
Mt. Vernon.....	12 36	5 10	12 49
COLUMBUS..... ar	*1 50	*5 40	1 5.
	p m	p m	a m

Northbound.	507	503	508	505
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS..... lv	*12 40	*7 15	*12 0	*5 25
Mt. Vernon..... "	2 10	8 48	1 27	7 00
Millersburg..... "	3 20	10 06	2 40	8 20
ORRVILLE ..... " ar	4 05	1 5.	3 3	9 12
ORRVILLE ..... " lv	4 15	11 0	3 3	9 12
Barberton.....	4 48	11 30	4 05	10 00
AKRON ..... " ar	5 35	11 50	4 25	
AKRON ..... " lv	5 1	11 50	4 25	
Hudson	6 50	12 2.	4 55	
CLEVELAND.....ar	*6 55	*1 2.	*5 50	
	a m	p m	p m	

A. M. for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:10 a m week days
*Every day. †Week days only.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with Geo W. Weedon, District Passenger Agent Cleveland, O.

Try our "Want" Columns.

NEWSPAPERARC

BURMAH CITIES NOT INVITING.

Best View is from Stern of Departing Vessel.

COBRA IS THE TERROR OF INDIA.

Elephants Perform the Work of Men and Machinery in the Lumber Yards—The Animals Directed by Word and a Wand in the Hand of the Driver.

The most recent letter written by Dr. A. Per Lee Pease, of this city, to the Pittsburg Dispatch, is dated at Rangoon, Burmah. It reads as follows:

Rangoon is essentially a city lacking in beauty both from an architectural and physical standpoint. It has one vast redeeming trait in the shape of a large park of several hundred acres, which would appear well in Central Park or the Bois du Boulogne, and not at all incongruous in either place but for the multiplicity of tropical trees, such as the mango and cocoanut. Here are carefully kept drives, small lakes with picturesque bridges at narrow parts, grassy slopes, grateful shades and benches for the weary or those troubled with inertia. It is the popular drive after the hours of rest in the afternoon, and many handsome equipages are seen there every pleasant day at that time. Outside the park and adjoining it are many hideous bungalows, with poorly kept grounds, which might well serve as a foil to the Paradise so close at hand. The park excepted, the best view of Rangoon, like that of Manila, will be the one from the stern of a departing vessel.

Constantinople is long on dogs, en - ice has its pigeons, and this Burmese metropolis has its crows, and "their name is legion." Our first acquaintance with them was when they came aboard our steamer in the river, which rejoices in the double name of this city and the Irawaddy, perching upon the ratlines and regarding us with curiosity mixed with suspicion, but without the element of fear. Here they are in groups and clouds, and there is a flourishing colony of them in the veranda of this hotel, which enjoys the reputation of being the best in the city. If this be true may a kind and well meaning Providence care for those who register at some of the poorer ones, for the difference can only be in degree. It is quite evident (to come back to our crows) that they are protected by law probably by reason of being good scavengers, like the dogs of the Turkish city. The canine element is by no means misrepresented here, and all of them seem to be afflicted with the mange, that potent scourge of dogkind. But speaking of the crows, they appear in thousands at the park and are the only blot upon the otherwise beautiful scene there.

Entomogically this place reminds one of what Sidney Smith in his "Wit and Wisdom" says of insects in the tropics. Our old and faithful friend, the mosquito, is here, fully as efficient as in other lands. The tarantula, which we had fondly hoped was a tropical American specialty, is often met with, and roaches, cockchafers and other undesirable specimens are to be seen more often than could be desired. And we had been here only a few hours before making the acquaintance of that terror of India, the cobra, though in bondage and after having been a victim of dental skill in the removal of the much dreaded fangs. A conjurer had a few baskets of them and met us at the front of the hotel. He knew a little English and paraded it with much pride. "Theese cobra be Calcutta cobra; theese cobra be Madras cobra; theese cobra be Bombay cobra, all haf hees toot out and no bite."

He let them out on the ground with great liberality and we retreated at once, even if the fangs and poison glands had been removed. He made them fight each other and they made vicious passes and bites in the course of the combat. One method of entertaining strangers and mode of extracting revenue from their pockets is by giving an exhibition fight between the cobra and his arch enemy, the mongoose. We must see that without fail, for it is one of the stock sights, and fortunately the mongoose almost always wins, leaving his enemy decapitated. Another terror is a very small venemous snake which in locomotion employs the gait of the measuring bug, and its bite means almost instant death every time. We piously trust we may be spared an acquaintance with any of these reptiles. They and the plague are the most prominent potent factors toward the frightfully high death rate in India, and the plague is there now in great activity. We are banking upon the generally accepted fact that white people enjoy a comparative immunity from this decimating malady.

The most interesting sight we have seen in this place is the elephants at work in the lumber yards, moving large timbers of teakwood. We started out early in the morning and rode to the lumber yards of McGregor & Company, only to be disappointed, inasmuch as it proved to be a coolies' holiday with nothing doing of interest to us. We went to the stables and saw many of the great pachyderms chained to posts by one hind and one front leg each. A driver unfastened and mounted one of them, made it salute us and then drag a moderately sized piece of timber with its trunk for a short distance. There is another extensive yard nearby and we were informed that the elpehants could be seen at work there and there we drove without any loss of time. Only two were at work there, taking immense pieces of teakwood, which had been squared in the sawmill and had been piled up afterward. It was necessary to have them moved to a place where they could be measured and marked for further sawing. One elephant attended to getting the timber down from the pile, which it did by pushing it off with its trunk or one of its short tusks. It would then place a short timber in a proper position and push and roll the piece upon it at right angles, so that a chain could be fastened around its end. Sometimes it would move the piece by pushing with one foot, using its trunk as a buffer or cushion between the trunk and the foot or tusk, as the case might require.

Pieces upon the ground it would shove forward with foot or tusk ready for further handling. The other elephant had on a breast collar made of eight strands of inch and a half rope, the tugs or traces being a heavy chain. After the chain would be properly placed it would turn around in a remarkably small space, wait until the traces were attached and then walk away with the nuge timber with the greatest ease. Each had a driver on its back, seated on a sawbuck-like saddle with a heavy pad upon or under it. The elephant, which did the placing of the lumber, was guided and directed by word, and a wand in the hand of the driver, while the other driver was provided with an elephant gond, consisting of a bamboo handle about two feet long, with an iron hook upon one end. Both animals worked with apparent willingness and made no trouble of any kind about the performance of their labor. I stood upon one timber which was being shoved out into position, and upon another which was being dragged away, and in neither case did the elephant seem to notice any difference.

The water buffalo has disappeared so far as urban life is concerned, though seeing some dried hides going toward the docks leads one to suppose they can be seen in the country. Bullocks with carts are seen everywhere, small and of the Zebu or Indian type, sometimes in pairs, with an effort at matching for size and color, at others singly between shafts. Their heads are frequently adorned with strings of small bells, and their horns are often painted blue, red or green. Occasionally one will have its horns painted of different colors.

ODD FELLOWS IN OHIO.

The Report of the Grand Secretary Shows Over 75,000.

Columbus, March 13.—The annual report of Grand Secretary C. H. Lyman, of the Ohio Odd Fellows, shows a total of 739 lodges, with 75,047 members and total assets of $2,553,970.67. The total cash receipts for the year were $692,815.20; disbursements $642,-231.51. The current expenses totaled $401,207; the relief disbursements, $241,024.51. The cash on hand amounts to $242,404.84.

McKINLEY MONUMENT.

The Work of Erection Will be Commenced June 1.

As now planned, the final meeting of the McKinley memorial trustees before actual work is begun on the monument will be held in either Washington or New York during the month of May, says the Canton Repository. All arrangements are now being made to that end by Secretary Frederic S. Hartzell.

At this meeting the plans and specifications for the memorial, Secretary Hartzell states, will receive the official endorsement of the board and a committee to prosecute the work of construction, to be known as the building committee, will in all probability be selected. This committee will have in charge the opening of bids and probably the awarding of the contract.

Unless these plans miscarry, Secretary Hartzell states that the first spade full of dirt on Monument hill will be turned June 1. From that day on the work will be pushed vigorously and efforts will be made to have the foundations complete before the winter sets in. During the winter months the workmen will direct their efforts on the superstructure.

Architect H. Van Buren Magonigle is busily engaged at present in drawing the specifications for the contractors. It is understood that no objections will be made to the present plans of the architect, as the trustees have individually expressed their satisfaction with his design.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC ROADS

Special Report from the U. S. Census Bureau.

CABLE CARS IN THREE CITIES.

Steam Roads Have the Advantage of Greater Speed, but the Frequent Service, Low Fares and Convenient Stops Have Seriously Affected the Local Steam Traffic.

The bureau of the census has just published an exhaustive report on street and electric railways for the year ending June 30, 1902, prepared under the supervision of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The first passenger car ever constructed for a street railway was used in New York city in the third decade of the last century. This car was drawn by horses over strap rails laid on stone ties. Improvements introduced during the next forty years were principally in details, but the introduction of the cable system in 1873 was a decided advance in motive power. At the present time, however, the use of the cable car is confined almost exclusively to the cities of Chicago, San Francisco and Kansas City, while the trolley, which was not used to any great extent prior to 1885, has practically superseded all other systems. In several instances even the steam railways have introduced electric motive power on their lines.

In view of the movement to abolish overhead wires in the large cities, the success of the open conduit system, which has been introduced in the more populous parts of New York and Washington, is worthy of note. In 1902 the number of miles operated by this system in these cities was 264.

Considerable competition has arisen between the steam roads and the electric interurban lines. While the steam roads have the advantage of greater speed, the frequent service, convenient stops and low fares of the electric roads have, in many instances, seriously affected the local traffic of steam railways. Statistics show that in 1902 the street and electric lines of the United States carried more than seven times as many fare passengers as the steam railways. In 1902 the average distance traveled by passengers on the steam roads was 30.3 miles. No definite average can be given for the distances traveled by passengers on the street lines, since no records have been kept by the street railway companies relative to this point. The receipts from passengers were $392,963,248 for steam railways, and $233,821,548 for street railways.

In 1902 the passenger earnings of the street railways were 94.5 per cent of the total receipts; the remainder of the revenue was derived from the sale of electric current, from freight, mail and express service, and from advertising and other miscellaneous sources.

The accident statistics show that during the year 1,218 persons were killed and 47,429 were injured by street railway lines. Of the total number killed 265 were passengers, 122 were employes, and 831 were persons on foot or riding in vehicles other than street cars; of the injured 26,690 were passengers, 3,699 were employes, and 17,040 were other persons. These numbers form only an inappreciable percentage of the total number of passengers carried. One passenger was killed for every 18,015,894 fare passengers carried, and one was injured for every 178,876 passengers. The rate of accident for the wage earners was one killed out of 1,095 and one injured out of 36. This rate is very much lower than the rate for steam railroads, for which one employe out of every 401 was killed and one out of every 24 was injured.

The reform in the direction of safety provisions for steam railway crossings has of late years been quite considerable in all large American cities, and has been carried on at an enormous expense, so that, of the steam railway crossings now unprotected, a large proportion are to be found in rural districts. The report states that in 1902 there were 4,481 crossings, of which more than half were protected; 1,967, however, were still without any form of protection, not even being supplied with bells or watchmen.

Five cents is the almost universal rate of fare for the urban lines in the United States, although more than one-third of the companies offer lower rates under certain conditions. Frequently six tickets are sold for twenty-five cents, but occasionally a larger number is required to be purchased in order to secure a low rate. Some companies give reduced fares to workingmen during certain hours of the day and to children going to and from school, while a few other companies carry chilrden between certain ages at a reduced rate.

The presence of a rapid and cheap means of passenger transportation permits manufacturing and commercial establishments to be located conveniently and economically and allows the concentration of retail and wholesale trade and office business in specialized centers.

The change thus noted had a marked influence upon the value of land, and upon rentals and building operations, for every extension of an electric railway line into new territory increases the selling and rental values of the real estate in the vicinity. Thus the clearly marked effect upon the community of the increase of electric railway facilities is to prevent overcrowding and to promote equalization of values.

SCHEDULE WAS ADOPTED SUNDAY

Massillon Will Open Baseball Season at Home May 1.

CANTON WILL BE ATTRACTION.

Protective Association of Baseball Players Met at Youngstown Sunday, Formed Schedule for Season to July 4 and Performed Other Duties—Harmony is the Watchword.

Final preparations for the opening of the base ball season in Massillon with other members of the Independent Protective Association were made at Youngstown Sunday by Manager Lipps, who returned to Massillon Sunday evening after a conference of managers of the various teams in this league. The schedule adopted at Youngstown Sunday calls for the opening game to be played in Massillon May 1, with Canton as the attraction. The schedule in full is given below:

At Youngstown—May 3 and 4, Canton; 6, Massillon; 9, 10 and 11, Zanesville; 15 and 16, Akron; 22 and 23, Canton; 25 and 26, Massillon; June 1, Niles; 2 and 3, Canton; 8 and 9, Homestead; 10, Massillon; 19, Canton; 22, Niles; 23 and 24, Massillon.

At Homestead—May 1, 2 and 3, Zanesville; 10, 11 and 12, Canton; 15 and 16, Massillon; 17 and 18, Ohio Works; June 26 and 27, Akron; 28 and 29, Ohio Works; 30, Massillon; July 1, Massillon; 12, 13 and 14, Niles 20, 21 and 22, Ohio Works.

At Akron—May 6, Canton 8, Ohio Works 10, Massillon 12 and 13, Zanesville 17 and 18, Canton 20, Massillon 24 and 25, Zanesville 29, Ohio Works 30, (two games), Canton; June 2, Niles; 7 and 8, Massillon; 10 and 12, Homestead; 15, 16 and 17, Newark; 21, Niles; 23 and 24, Lancaster; July 4 (two games) Canton.

At Niles—May 24, Ohio Works; 25, Canton; 26, Akron; 27, Massillon; 31, Canton; June 6 and 7, Homestead; 9, Massillon; 13, Akron; 14, Ohio Works; 20, Canton; July 3, Akron.

At Canton—April 30, Akron; May 7, Ohio Works; 13, Massillon; 19, Akron; 21, Ohio Works; 25 and 26, Zanesville; 28, Niles; June 7, Ohio Works; 12, Akron; 15 and 16, Homestead; 17, Massillon; 18 and 19, Ohio Works; 21 and 22, Lancaster; 25 and 27, Niles; July 2, Akro.

At Massillon—May 1 and 2, Canton; 5, Ohio Works; 7, Akron; 8, Zanesville; 11 and 22, Akron; 28, Ohio Works; June 4, Niles; and 11, Ohio Works; 13 and 14, Homestead; 19 and 20, Lancaster; 25, Akron; July 2, Ohio Works.

The meeting was attended by President Charles Morton, of Akron, Hogan and Cook, of Youngstown, Delaney, of Canton, Lipps, of Massillon, Patterson and McDermott, of Niles, Richer, of Homestead.

There will be other towns in the association, among them Zanesville and McKeesport. A number of open dates were left to be filled in from towns outside of the association.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, March 1st to May 15th, 1905. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to Ira F. Schwegel, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

HIS EXPERIENCES WERE THRILLING

Charles W. Breider Returned from Fifteen Weeks' Trip.

"ROUGHED IT" IN MOUNTAINS.

With J. Snyder, Mr. Breider Rode Burros Over the Mountains of New Mexico, Shot Coyotes and Wildcats in Colorado and Had Other Exciting Adventures.

Charles W. Breider, who with J. Snyder left fifteen weeks ago for an extended trip through the South and West, returned to Massillon Saturday night much improved in health and with many interesting stories to tell of his experiences while roughing it in the mountains of New Mexico, the canyons of Colorado and other wild places. Mr. Breider has a reputation for veracity which his frank confessions in connection with certain bear, mountain lion and coyote stories but supports.

Messrs. Breider and Snyder went from Massillon to the Pecos valley of New Mexico some fifteen weeks ago. "Roughing it" was the plan which they adopted to improve their health and in so doing they encountered many inconveniences and not a few dangers which would not otherwise have been met with. For instance, in traveling through narrow mountain passes on the backs of burrows a misstep by one of these faithful little animals would have meant certain death to both animal and rider, as sheer precipices of hundreds of feet yawned within a few inches of some of the paths. Needless to say the Massillon men put their faith in their steeds, shut their eyes and turned their faces towards the solid wall of the rock on the safe side until the most dangerous points were reached.

In Colorado Mr. Breider met a Westerner who proposed a trip to a ranch some distance from civilization where it was reported that bear, mountain lion, wild cat and coyotes were to be found. Arrived at the ranch the owner made them welcome and advised them that these animals had been making nightly visits to his heinery. The three men stationed themselves on the porch of the house with rifles in their hands and awaited the coming of the night prowlers. The short yelp or bark of a coyote was soon heard coming closer and closer and the Westerners commended the life of this animal to Mr. Breider, who as guest was given the courtesy of having the first shot. Just as the trio had settled this point the hair raising screech of a wild cat literally raised the Massillon tenderfoot from his chair, and it was some time before his nerves quieted to such an extent that he could bore a hole through the coyote. The other men bagged the wild cat and a third coyote.

At another time Mr. Breider, with a guide, was traversing a mountain fastness when a mountain lion of fierce mein was observed on a promontory some distance ahead. Mr. Breider induced the guide to change the route and the animal was not disturbed. Such experiences as these were frequently met with, and the Massillon traveler boasts of the fact that he did not once don a "boiled shirt" or suffer the inconvenience a stiff collar, and his appearance upon his return showed that the trip had greatly improved his health.

Mr. Snyder will remain in Los Angeles, the last Western point visited by the Massillon men, until June.

ARBOR DAY.

Governor Herrick's Proclamation Names April 21 as Date.

Columbus, March 13.—Governor Herrick has issued the following proclamation, designating April 21 as Arbor day:

"Whereas, The revised statutes of Ohio provide, 'that the governor of said state shall, not later than April, appoint and set apart one day in the spring season of each year as a day on which those in charge of the public schools and institutions of learning under state control, or state patronage, shall, for at least two hours, give information to the pupils and students concerning the value and interest of forestry, the duty of pupils to protect the song birds and also for the planting of forest trees. Said day shall be known as Arbor day.'

"In conformity with this wise provision, I earnestly recommend to all citizens of the state that Friday, April 21, 1905, be devoted to the purposes of this day. No greater service to his state can be performed by the citizens of Ohio than by devoting this day to the planting of trees, shrubs and vines on highways, public grounds and private property, that our water supplies may be preserved, our climate conditions maintained, and the growth of our splendid forest trees encouraged.

"The statute also provides for the protection of our song birds, and this beautiful and humane idea surely should appeal to all.

"Whereas, The general observance of the provisions of this statute is the most efficient means of accomplishing the purposes for which this day is set apart.

"Therefore, I, Myron T. Herrick, governor of the state of Ohio, do hereby designate Friday, the 21st day of April, 1905, as Arbor day, and hereby recommend and urge that all the state institutions of learning, and the public schools, observe said day in the manner contemplated by the law quoted herein."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Ralph P. Good, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Good, died at the family home, 182 Duncan street, Sunday evening, after a short illness. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

JOHN MENNING.

John Menning, aged 24 years, died at the state hospital Sunday of exhaustion. The deceased was admitted from Youngstown. Relatives are expected to make funeral arrangements. The body will probably be interred in the Massillon cemetery.

PEACE PARTY CROWING.

Some Hope for Early Settlement With Japan.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—So far as the public here is concerned, peace is the only thing talked of, the sentiment being that if diplomacy can bring the powers into negotiations peace will follow. But Russia as yet has made no move. The peace party has been greatly strengthened.

Every Heart-Ache

Every pain in the breast, difficult breathing, palpitation, fluttering or dizzy spell means that your heart is straining itself in its effort to keep in motion. This is dangerous.

Some sudden strain from overexertion or excitement will completely exhaust the nerves, or rupture the walls or arteries of the heart, and it will stop.

Relieve this terrible strain at once with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It invigorates and strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, stimulates the heart action, and relieves the pain and misery.

Take no chances; make your heart strong and vigorous with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I suffered terribly with heart disease. I have been treated by different physicians for my trouble without relief. I went to a physician in Memphis, who claimed that I had dropsy of the heart. He put the X-ray on me, and in connection with his medicine he came near making a finish of me. Some time before this a Mr. Young, of St. Louis, was in our town. He saw my condition, and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to me. I gave it little attention until my return from Memphis, when I concluded to try it, and am pleased to say three bottles cured me.

CHARLES GOODRICH,
Caruthersville, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

James R. Dunn,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Strong Eyes Are a Blessing

But if your eyes are not strong and need assistance, you should go to one about whose ability there is not the slightest doubt.

We limit our practice on the eye to defects of eyesight requiring correction by the use of glasses.

We always use the dark room method of examination with modern scientific instruments.

We will give satisfaction or refund the money.

Eyes Examined Free.

HAWVER

Jeweler & Scientific Optician,
17 S Erie St. Massillon, O

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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BREWERY MERGER ON MARCH 21.

Official Statement Was Made Tuesday Morning.

CANTON TO BE HEADQUARTERS.

The New Company to be Known as "The Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company," and Will be Formed by the Merging of Five Breweries in These Two Counties.

The combination of the breweries in Canton, Massillon, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia under one business head, a business enterprise which has been brought to a consummation under the direction of William Diehl, of Cleveland, will be perfected in Canton on the morning of Tuesday, March 21, according to present indications and intent.

This is the official statement of J. W. Schuster and Tobias Schott, of the Schuster Brewing Company, of Massillon, which will form an integral part in the larger business combination. An Independent reporter was shown the official documents in the office of the Schuster Brewing Company Tuesday. These documents arrived in the morning mail from the attorneys in Cleveland, who have had the matter in charge for Mr. Diehl, working in conjunction with a law firm in Canton.

Mr. Schott said that all statements about the merging of interests heretofore published were founded merely on guess work as the several interests themselves were not aware of all of the details of the transaction

Mr. Diehl is the proprietor of the Cleveland Brewers' Supply Company and undertook the work of merging the breweries in the four cities some weeks ago. Options were taken on the several plants, which options do not expire until June 1. The statement has been published repeatedly that the options expired in March 15. This has led to the statement that the interests would be merged on that date or within a day or two after that day.

According to the official announcement received Tuesday, the interested parties will meet in Canton on the morning of Tuesday, March 21, when there will be present the heads of the several brewing companies, the attorneys in the case and others closely connected with the merger. All papers referring to the inventories, the bill of sale and the assets, cash and otherwise, have been made out in duplicate and sent to each company. The papers for the Schuster Brewing Company also arrived Tuesday morning. These papers are to be signed by the stockholders as read on Schuster's number text by all of the companies. The entire plant of the Schuster Brewing Company is to form a part of the new company. The only asset excepted is the cash on hand in the banks. All negotiable paper, time and demand notes and other assets of the individual companies will be absorbed by the larger company.

The announcement was also made Tuesday that the new company would be known as "The Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company." The headquarters will be in Canton. To that office the district managers will make reports and from that office will originate all orders affecting the combined interests. Nothing of a governing nature of the company will come from Cleveland, as has been stated heretofore.

The attorneys have so shaped matters that they hope to be able to meet early Tuesday morning and have the entire deal completed by noon. Unless unforseen complications arise, this will be done and the new incorporation will date its business from noon of that day. This is what is hoped for by those in charge of the merger.

The Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company was incorporated in Columbus Monday with a nominal capital of $5,000. The incorporators are Emmet Joseph, F. W. Gehring, Elmer W. Waite and William Schaeffer. Mr. Joseph is a Cleveland attorney, Mr. Gehring is a Cleveland banker and the others are men interested in financial affairs. This incorporation is but a temporary plan and will be materially changed after the merger has been made.

As to the published statements that the company was to be incorporated for one and a half million dollars and that the Massillon brewery was to be included in the merger for $400,000. Mr. Schott said that they were purely guess work. No member of the individual companies knows what the price is for any other brewery. That matter was kept a secret. While the new company will have a valuation of at least one and a half millions, the incorporation may be for a larger sum. All that is yet to be determined, it being assured that the new company will have a sufficient capital to carry on all branches of its business without hindrance.

Mr. Schott, in the nature of the case, was not privileged to state the value placed upon the Schuster brewing plant. He said, however, that the individual companies were to receive pay for their plants in the following four ways: part cash, part in six per cent bonds running twenty-five years, preferred stock and common stock. The amount to be received under each head by the different companies is a matter of personal agreement between the individual companies and the promoters of the combination.

There will be five breweries in the new company, two at Canton and one each at Massillon, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia. The new company will also take in several pieces of property of the different brewing companies, not directly connected with the site on which the breweries are located. The idea is to merge every interest of the individual concerns into the larger company.

Mr. Schott said that there was no secret connectd with the price to be paid for the Schuster plant but as yet the details of the price have not all been completed by inventory. He said, however, that the price of $400,000, as already published, was entirely erroneous.

CONVENTION IS NOW IN SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

Savage predicted trouble between the miners and operators for the spring of 1906, when the next wage scale will be adopted. He complimented the union on the fact that the Massillon district miners had been one of the first to agree to the decisions of the national officials at Indianapolis over a year ago, when the present wage scale was adopted and signed for two years. The wisdom of this act was now evident. Without work, without any demand for coal, and no propsects for the future, it is certain that the operators would never have agreed to pay the wages for the coming year which are now obtainable under the two year contract. Secretary Savage said that the conditions here were now almost as bad as in 1896 and 1897, the miners here being practically idle as they are in many other districts.

At the roll call later in the afternoon the delegates responded, reporting instructions whenever such had been given. All delegates reported instructions on the voting for president, but aside from a few other minor grievances had nothing of importance to report.

President Legg was upheld in a decision rendered at a Navarre mine, where a Mr. Adley had been censured for going into a mine on an idle day and preparing a blast, which the Navarre miners claimed was strictly against their local union's rules. Mr. Legg, after learning the circumstances, had not criticized Mr. Adley, and the matter had been reported to the convention. On a vote there were but a few votes cast against the proposition to support the president in his stand, and when the matter was referred to the grievance committee Mr. Adley was awarded $3 from the local union causing the trouble, as recompense for work done for which he had not been paid.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CYRSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, March 16.— Mrs. Ralph Wilhelm, of Akron, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ries.

The Misses Bertha Young, Edith Krushinsky and Auna Piper, of Massillon, spent Sunday at their homes in our village.

Jacob Kiefer was the guest of friends at Navarre Sunday.

Mrs. Catherine R. Ries, of Massillon, is spending a few days at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ries.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sheffler and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Blatz, of Massillon, called on relatives at the Springs Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Weidner, of Newman, spent Wednesday at this place.

Mrs. Etta A. Ries entertained a few friends last Tuesday at a quilting party. Those present were Mrs. L. D. Mathie and daughter Myrtle, of Canal Fulton; Mrs. Henry Mathie and Mrs. S. Whitmyer, of Comet.

A rare treat is in store for those who attend the entertainment to be given by home talent in the upper room of the school house Saturday night, March 18. Per Lee Grojean with his mandolin club will be present and some choice selections are assured. The plays have been prepared to raise money for the school library. A liberal patronage will be appreciated.

The Twentieth Century euchre club met Friday night at the home of John A. Leonard. Eighteen games were played. Richard W. Smith and Louis W. Rauber carried off first honors. There was refreshments and cigars.

Colds cause congestion and costiveness. Fluids which should pass through the bowels and kidneys are secreted by the nose and throat. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

ROBERT LEGG IS RE-ELECTED.

Honored for Fifth Time by Massillon District Miners.

P. CORMAN MADE STRONG RUN.

President Legg Received Forty-seven Votes Out of Ninety on the Second Ballot—John M. Davis Re-elected Vice President—Also Secretary-Treasurer Morgan.

Robert Legg, for the past four years president of the Massillon or sub-district No. 3, of district No. 6, United Mine Workers of America, was reelected to that position for the fifth term Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock after the second ballot had been cast to determine the count in which Peter Gorman made a very strong run. With ninety votes cast and forty-six needed for election, President Legg received forty-seven on the second ballot and acting Chairman John N. Davis declared that President Legg had been reelected.

The fight was one of the closest which the miners of the Massillon district have ever participated in. President Legg has made a hard working, conscientious leader of the miners in this district. He has the confidence of the operators, the public and, most important of all, his constituents. It has been the boast of the Massillon district officers that troubles in this district have almost always been settled without the aid of state or national influences, which speaks well for the ability of the officials. President Legg has the sympathy of nearly every miner in the district, but owing to his long term of office a sentiment cropped out which made it appear that another man would be elected to succeed him at the present convention. Peter Gorman was the miner chosen to make the fight, and right royally did his friends rally round him. Only the deciding vote swung by the delegates from the Palmyra district prevented Mr. Gorman from winning, and his friends can congratulate him on the vote of confidence placed in him.

President Legg took the chair upon his election and in a few brief sentences thanked the delegates, almost with tears in his eyes, for the expression of their approval of his work. He said in part: "I certainly thank you one and all for this vote, not only for the expression of confidence which it means, but because I believe you appreciate the work which I have done. I want to say that the principles of trades unionism are dearer to me than to any other person in this hall. During my early life there was one thing I have to thank it for which I can never forget. When I was a boy eleven years of age, I was going to school in Northumberland, England. A school controlled by a coal company. The common squib for firing today was unknown then. They took boys out of school to cut straws which were used then for firing. I was taken out. I was uneducated. I had no opportunity to learn. The miners of that district met and organized a union. They sent their representative to parliament. Laws were at once made which took every boy under thirteen years of age out of work. If the law had stopped there I would have been done for, but it forced every boy out of the mine and into the school. I was taken out and given an opportunity to get an education or I would never have been in a position to be here today. I have done my duty by you the best I know how. If there was ever any wrong done it was from the head and not from the heart. Before closing I want to congratulate my opponent on the hearty support which so many miners have given him."

Following President Legg's election John N. Davis was reelected to the vice presidency over John Thomas, by a vote oy 50 to 40. The election was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Thomas, the defeated candidate.

A vote was not taken on the election of a secretary-treasurer, John Morgan being reelected to that office by acclamation as an expression of the appreciation which the miners hold for the work done by the popular North Lawrence man.

Before proceeding with the election of the executive board President Legg proposed that a representative on this board be chosen by acclamation from the Palmyra district and Samuel Jones, the representative from the Palmyra district was named. The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Read the Want Columns daily.

MATTHIAS SMITH KILLED IN MINE.

Accident on the Moffit Farm Wednesday Morning.

CRUSHED UNDER HEAVY ROCK.

Mr. Smith was Removing Pillars from the Mine at the Time of the Accident and was Killed Instantly—Well Known West Brookfield Miner—Time of Funeral Not Set.

Matthias Smith, aged about 35 years, a well known coal miner of West Brookfield, was instantly killed in the Moffit mine by a fall of stone at about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. Smith, in company with a number of other miners, was pulling pillars in the mine, where work had been abandoned. Unexpectedly a huge stone weighing between four or five tons fell, burying Mr. Smith under it. The accident occured so suddenly that there was no warning. A number of companions rushed to the scene of the accident and attempted to raise the stone but were unable to do so sufficiently to remove the body. Later more help was secured and the body was removed to the mine office. The body was later taken to the home of Mrs. John Leonard, a sister-in-law, where Mr. Smith and a daughter ten years old have made their homes for the past three years since the death of Mrs. Smith. The funeral arrangements have not been made

Mr. Smith was of German descent and was well known among the miners and in Massillon generally. The work of removing pillars in the Moffit mine has been under way for some time. The greatest care has been used in doing the work, as it was realized that this was the most dangerous work to be done in a mine. Several of the rooms have been completed and those parts abandoned. It is thought by the dead man's companions that there must have been a hidden seam in the rock, as a close examination is made before any pillars are removed.

CRUISERS AT SINGAPORE.

London, March 15.—A dispatch from Singapore says that four Japanese cruisers arrived today from the East.

A bracing spring tonic. Cures all spring disorders. Makes red blood, bone and muscle. A wonderful remedy for making sick people well. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results

THE FASHION STORE

21 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

Our buyer just back from New York with New Spring Garments.

To start the Spring Trade we will sell:

$5 00 Mohair Skirts, 31 gore, for . **$2.75**
$8 00 Covert Jackets, 6 styles for.. **$4.75**
$2 50 Mohair and Chalie Waists for. **$1 75**
$10 00 Raincoats, Misses and Ladies **$5 00**
$15 00 Raincoats, 5 styles, for . **$7.50**
$1.00 Black Sateen Petticoats **50c**

We will place on sale next week:

$10.00 Silk Shirt Waist Suits at. . **$6.75**
$15 00 Silk Shirt Waist Suits at **$8.75**
$10.00 Mohair Shirt Waist Suits at, **$5.75**
$8 00 Mohair Shirt Waist Suits at **$4.75**
$7.00 Broadcloth Skirts at **$3.75**
$7.00 Mohair Skirts at .. **$3.75**
$2.50 Jap Silk Waists at **$1 75**
$1.'0 Lawn and Madras Waists at. **75c**

The store that sells Ladies' Outer Garments 1-4 to 1-2 less than high priced retail stores.

HURRICANE IN ENGLAND.

Wrecks Reported Along the Irish Coast.

London, March 15.—A hurricane during the night along the English and Irish coasts wrecked the British ship Khiber. Twenty-three of he rcrew were lost and three saved. A number of minor wrecks are reported. The fishery fleet is in great danger. Terrific seas are running.

Sick Wives and Daughters
You have often seen them with pale faces, poor appetite, head and backache, symptoms common to the sex Fathers and mothers lose no time in securing Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cost only one dollar and is much cheaper than sickness. Write to Dr David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle.

Special attention given to compounding of household remedies at Gordon & Fribley's drug store, 81 West Main St., Massillon.

Wm R. Zollinger & Co

NORTH OF COURT HOUSE — CANTON OHIO

Step off all Interurban cars right at our door. Use our waiting room rear first floor when in Canton. Remember that to customers of Massillon we rebate car fare upon purchase of $5.00 in merchandise.

Shirt Waist Silks.

This Spring's and Summer's Latest Patterns.
First floor— left.

Our early orders placed with the manufacturers and importers (not all in as yet) will enable us to show over our counters at east 200 styles in most desirable Silks for Shirt Waists. Among the la est arrivals are very beautiful designs in the latest Spring colorings at

65c, 75c, $1.00.

An underpriced purchase of 15 pieces—23 inch Foulards, all Silk—very good range of styles. Every yard is worth 65c. Will be placed on sale tomorrow morning at, the yard, 39c.

"This is another of our syndicate purchases, and a decided bargain."

30 Pieces Wool Dress Goods.

All underpriced—all new—will be placed on sale the first thing tomorrow morning. These include the newest Voiles, Etamines and light weight fabrics worth usually 50c the yard. We will sell the entire 30-piece lot at the yard price 35c.

It should be interesting to know that—

Our Daily Advertising

does not mention every item of special merit to be found in this immense store. It would be quite impossible for us to do this. We simply aim to hold your attention by putting, each day, before you, a few new things of the season's demand. You thus get a good general idea as to the money saving opportunities that await you at The Daylight Store. Hundreds of other articles of merchandise here, just as good, if you take time to look.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Suits, Jackets, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Raincoats and all Ready-to-Wear garments for Spring and Summer now ready on the Second Floor.

This cut represents a Skirt made with a shirred yoke or top and accordian plaited body. The material is a fine all wool, Batiste, and comes in Cream, Black, Blue and Brown. The price is ***$8.75***

"These were bought with especial reference to low price and best quality."

Plain Reasons Why

you should not pass over the Bargains offered in our great Basement Section from day to day.

Wash Boilers, tin, with Metallic bottoms. No. 9. Extra heavy, each one, $1.00.

Wash Boilers—all copper, extra large, at $2.00.

Awning Ducks, a complete new line just opened. Wide stripes of Blues, Greens, Browns, Yellows, interchanged with White and Grey, 31 inches wide. Splendid heavy weight. Colors guaranteed fast

New Sateens in light grounds with pretty figured effect. 32 in. wide, the yard, 15c.

Curtain Stretchers—This is just the time when a housekeeper's thoughts turn to such things. Our Curtain Stretchers are adjustable with movable brass pins, nickel plated—warranted not to rust They sell at $2 00.

The new line of Table Oil Cloths in dark and light colors, 5-4 and 6 4 widths, embraces about 50 patterns.

One case dark Percales, 32 inches wide, each yard worth 8½c, at 6c the yard.

Be sure to see the display of new Imported White Enamel Ware, including Mixing Bowls, Baking Dishes, Mugs, Cups and Wash Basins. An Extra Special—

Jardinieres—One lot worth 50c, 65c and 75c, we will sell at the ridiculously low price, each one, 38c.

The Daylight Store

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®